

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 147

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## RUSSIA CALLS FOR RECOGNITION OF COMMUNISM

Delegates Threaten to Leave Economic Conference If Declaration Not Made

## AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IS SEEN AS PROBABLE

Wish May Be Granted If Capitalistic System Is Not Denounced

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

GENEVA, May 19.—The Russian delegation desires to obtain from the Economic Conference an acknowledgment of the existence in Europe of two economic systems, capitalist and Communist, and requests that a declaration to this effect be made in one of the resolutions. Negotiations for this purpose have been going on for the last week between Mr. Oshinski and Mr. Theunis, chairman of the conference, and there does not appear to be any objection to such a statement being made. It is not accompanied by a denunciation of the capitalist system. There seems a good prospect of the question being amicably settled but it is somewhat complicated by the threat of the Russian delegation to withdraw from the conference if it cannot obtain such a declaration.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 19 (AP).—The Soviet delegates to the International Economic Conference served notice today that they would leave Geneva immediately unless assured of the adoption of a resolution recognizing the existence of the capitalist and Communist systems, and the possibility of peaceful collaboration between the two systems.

The Soviet move created a stir, some delegates saying they were not in favor of having the conference adopt such a declaration. The paper Geneva says many of the delegates believe the Russian system is beginning closely to resemble the capitalist, "since it is taking on its methods."

The Russians have been getting in touch with the delegates from other nations outside the conference proper, meeting Henry M. Robinson, of the United States, at a special dinner organized by a friendly delegate, and holding a private party with Leon Jouhaux and Jan Oudegeest, representative of organized European labor.

Valentin Oboznenko, chairman of the Soviet delegation, said that the Russian situation, Mr. Robinson is reported, did not vouchsafe any prediction as to the future American attitude toward the Soviet Union. At their meeting with the labor leaders, the Soviet delegates discussed the labor problems of common interest to Russia and the rest of Europe.

During a speech at a garden party given in honor of the Soviet delegates by Swiss merchants, General Sokolnikov declared the capitalistic countries must decide whether to collaborate with Russia as in China, or to resort to armed intervention, as in China. He added that the Soviet Government was ready to negotiate the question of the Russian debt, but that this was conditional upon the advance of the credits necessary to Russian restoration.

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

GENEVA, May 19.—Condemnation of export taxes on raw materials and internal taxes on consumption which discriminate between home

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 7)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1927

Local

R. A. Cram Discusses Place of Arts in Architecture

Traffic Held Up as Bar to B. & M. Trucks

Children's Orchestra to Give Concert

Editorial Stock Issue Approved

Deed in Oil Case Reversed

General

Woman's World Fair Opens

Republican Convention May Go West

Russia Demands Recognition of Communism

State Park Councils Advocated

Adult Study Aids to Be Offered

Saratov Gives Up Premiership

Yankee Ships to Attack Invading Fleet

Relief Conduct During War Reported Upon

Report Peace in Nicaragua

Radio Hopes to Find Best Voice

Food Prices Set to Be Lowered

New York Drama League to Disband

French Forming Chemical Union

Physician Told Medical Liquor Must Be Curbed

Trine Demands Safety in Cars

Japan Aims Fairness to All

Mr. Hill Advises Republican Women Mexican Court Lifts Oil Embargo

Lecture on Christian Science

Veterans Planning Pilgrimage

Financial

Many Stocks at New High

New York and Boston Stocks

World Wheat Outlook Improved

Better Buying of Equipment by Roads

New York Bond Market

Chicago Steel Buying Declined

New York Curb

Sports

Harvard-Yale Tack Meet

"Big Ten" to Meet in Chicago

Yachting on Pacific Coast

Features

Radio

World News

Architecture, Art, Theaters, Music

Events

Our Young People

The Home Forum

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due

The Sunday

Short Stories

The Diary of Susie

What They're Saying

In the Light of

Press of the World

Editorials

Letter to the Monitor

The Hall of Fame Down to Date

The Week in Berlin

## Visits Flood District



FRANK R. REID  
Chairman of House of Representatives Committee on Flood Control.

## 14 STATES JOIN IN NEW MOVE TO AID MINORITIES

Ethnic Groups, It Is Held, Should Be Allowed to Keep Customs and Culture

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 19.—Efforts to solve the European problem of national minorities on cultural lines are being made by organized national groups comprising delegates from 14 countries.

Nicholas-Dobers, under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, is working and speaking in western Europe for the movement which endeavors to substitute nonpolitical demands for those which have hitherto been urged. He declares that great progress was accomplished recently in Czechoslovakia, where there are large minorities, including a considerable German population, genuine improvements have occurred. Two German ministers, indeed, hold office.

But the organization only regards governmental participation as a means to an end. It thinks ethnic groups should be allowed to keep their customs, characteristics and culture, and chiefly asks facilities for opening schools. Whether it is desirable or undesirable to do anything to encourage an increase in the consciousness of nationality, which is not nationality of the state, is not a matter for dispute.

But the organization holds that it takes the facts as they are.

In Rumania, for example, are Hungarians who, not political considerations, but "national unity" is the slogan. They are badly treated. In Yugoslavia there are the same racial struggles, while Poland notoriously contains great German and Russian colonies. In the Baltic states there is a strange mixture of Russian and German traditions, and many citizens seek to preserve the sense of their origin. Usually the minorities are bitterly oppressed.

Two Congresses have already been held, attended by representatives of Baltic and Balkan minorities and German and Polish. The latter have been mapped out for another meeting. A simple transference of minorities, such as was practiced between Turkey and Greece, is not feasible elsewhere, and at best is accompanied by much suffering. It is rather aid in putting down roots.

Certainly the question, which is difficult to appreciate in a less crowded land, is vital for Eastern Europe.

CONGRESSMEN PLAN VOYAGE

WASHINGTON (AP).—A congressional party headed by Robert G. Simmons (R.), Representative from Nebraska, has booked passage on the transport Chateau Thierry, for a trip to Honolulu, Japan, and China. The trip was described as a pleasure voyage, but members, however, are expected to study the problems of Hawaii and the Philippines as they might affect legislative action.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19.—"Somewhere west of the Mississippi" is to be the meeting place of the National Republican Convention, according to the wishes of many members of the national committee, who have expressed themselves to Charles D. Hill, national committeeman from New York. Mr. Hill undertook recently to learn the sentiment of the party in New York City.

He had intended to promote New York City as the meeting place to see what reaction it brought. Almost without exception, he found, the members of the committee interviewed favored the West over the East.

While many of the committeemen are aware of the various advantages New York offers as a meeting place and of the desire of members of the party to meet here, the memory of the meeting in Madison Square Garden in 1924 and what it did for the Democratic Party is sufficient reason alone, they say, for keeping away from New York.

It appears that the corn belt area, where the Republicans seem to be experiencing most of the difficulties, will be convention locale. Party managers believe that holding the convention in some important city in that section will have the effect of assuaging any dissatisfaction that may have expressed itself over the failure of farm legislation in the last session of Congress. This, and the proposal of Mr. Coolidge to spend his vacation somewhere in the West, is expected to sweep away party misunderstandings.

St. Louis, Kansas, City and Denver have many friends on the committee and active campaigns are now going on in those cities to land the big Republican gathering. Chicago is considered out of it. There are some who favor Cleveland, the city which nominated Mr. Coolidge in 1924, feeling that it would be advisable to repeat the action of three years ago. While San Francisco is making a strong effort to land the convention there it is said to be little sentiment in taking the meeting that far West.

REPUBLICANS SAID TO FAVOR WESTERN CITY FOR CONVENTION

Tentative Efforts by New York Reported to Have Brought Out Sentiment Against East

## FLOODED AREAS CALL FOR START ON RELIEF PLAN

Higher Levees, Farther Apart, and Spillways, Lead in Policies Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 19.—Southern leaders are agreed that a new Mississippi flood control policy must be adopted and that higher levees, wider apart, and spillways will form the main part of any new plan adopted. It is reported by Frank R. Reid (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Flood Control, Mr. Reid has just returned to his home in Illinois after a personal inspection of the flood situation and consultation with business men and officials in the territory involved.

All concede that the main outlines of a new program have been made, and that the problem of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

Mr. Reid found much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission. He reported sentiment against the present system of leaving flood control in the hands of army engineers only, and in favor of enlisting also the best civil hydraulic and other engineering talent.

## Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

PRODUCTIVITY OF THE WAGE EARNER IMPROVES IN DRY ERA, SURVEY SHOWS

One Executive Says Prohibition Has Been Worth to Industry Not Less Than \$50 to \$100 Per Worker Per Year—Labor Turnover Decreases

By PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN  
Of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College

Article II. Has Prohibition Made the American Worker More Efficient?

THE past few years have seen a most amazing increase in the productivity of the wage earner, embracing almost every important industry in the country. In many instances the productivity of the worker had been declining between 1914 and 1919, but since 1919 the increase in industrial efficiency has been general. The output per worker in the rubber tire industry was 139 per cent greater in 1925 than in 1919! In the automobile industry and in the petroleum refining industry it was 100 per cent greater; in iron and steel, 59 per cent greater; in slaughtering and meat packing, 36 per cent greater;—and so on through almost every industry.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in calling attention to these "unbelievable" increases, goes so far as to characterize the remarkably higher productivity per worker during the past few years as "a new industrial revolution which may far exceed in economic importance the older evolution occurring in England during the last quarter of the eighteenth century."

As this remarkable increase in productivity has occurred at a time that happens to be the same as the period of national prohibition, the question one is naturally led to ask is: Has prohibition had any part in this accomplishment? There are many people who are positive that it has. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, ascribes to prohibition an increase of efficiency in the individual worker of upward of 10 per cent, stating in positive terms: "There is no question that prohibition is making America more productive." Indeed, in his annual report for 1925, in which he reviews the country's gain in national efficiency since 1920, he credits prohibition as one of the important causes.

A Survey Among Industrial Concerns

It is absolutely impossible to disentangle from the many elements in productivity the single element of personal efficiency due to abstinence from intoxicating beverages. This is one of the questions which may be answered in a most practical way only by a consensus among those in industry who are wrestling day after day with the problem of obtaining more output from their workers, and who know pretty well whether the restrictions put around liquor have enabled them to get a better application to the job in the part of certain of their workmen or not.

Prohibition Has Increased Individual Productivity

In the replies to a questionnaire sent out to various representative concerns throughout the country, as part of an elaborate survey already explained, 101 out of 175 concerns which answered this question stated that there was either a marked increase or a small increase in individual productivity attributable either chiefly or partly to prohibition; only three claimed a decrease in productivity on this score; while, as was expected in view of the difficulty of answering this question, 72 concerns reported that they could not report a change in one direction or the other. A large proportion of the latter were concerns with highly skilled or carefully selected employees, in which the problem of overindulgence had not been a serious one before prohibition.

There are many employers who testify with utmost conviction that prohibition has helped industrial efficiency. An example is that of Col. R. A. Franklin, one of the leading executives of Massachusetts, who is given the cover page of industry, a weekly journal published by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, for this ringing statement: "Probably no element in the advancing industrial efficiency has been, in later years, more effective than prohibition. Blue Monday has disappeared from the calendar."

Taking into account also the concerns which the writer visited, the fact that a large majority of the total number replied that prohibition had aided individual productivity, while less than half a dozen concerns claimed prohibition to have decreased productivity, is the more surprising because many executives had much to say against the ruinous quality of available liquor. Persistence in drinking bootleg beverages may be doing up something against the factory worker, but there is practically no testimony at all today that prohibition has decreased productivity, while there is a great deal that it has increased it.

These executives do not, except in rare instances, say that the increased efficiency of the worker is due entirely to prohibition. They call attention to the revolutionary changes in methods of production, involving increased mechanization of operations, elimination of many waste motions, more efficient planning and much better management control. They point, however, to the fact that the newer pace of industry requires a more efficient worker and a better co-ordinated response from the employee at work, and that in this prohibition has been an indispensable aid.

How Prohibition Has Aided

How has prohibition made the worker more efficient? We shall disregard experimental data and concern ourselves with the facts reported by industrialists. Experimental data is of long standing. Almost three decades ago, the Committee of Fifty made a study of the subject and stated as its conclusion of alcoholic drink that: "Even their moderate use just before or during physical or mental work usually diminishes the total amount of work done. While alcohol in moderate quantities may act as a fuel food, in large quantities, and for some persons even in small quantities, it acts as a poison." But now that we have had prohibition for eight years, the answer may best be seen in the replies from some of the concerns reporting an increase in efficiency.

Better Types of Applicants for Jobs

One of the frequent statements made was that concerns were now getting better kinds of applicants at the employment office. While other factors besides prohibition were mentioned, such as immigration restrictions, prosperity and other influences upon labor supply, those who commented on the situation seemed to be impressed, in most instances, with the fact that now there were fewer evidences of liquor among applicants for jobs.

A paper manufacturer of Massachusetts, one of many stating that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## VALUE OF ARTS FOUND REAL IN ARCHITECTURE

Interdependent, R. A. Cram Tells Federation; One Needs the Other

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19.—PREDICTION that a tax surplus of \$500,000,000 would be in the Treasury by the time Congress meets in December was made today by Farnfield M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Simmons charged the Administration with collecting hundreds of millions of dollars from the people last year and using it for paying off Liberty Bonds when the holders of the bonds were not asking payment.

By a Staff Correspondent

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., May 19.—A state council of parks similar to that established in New York State, through which regional agencies are co-ordinated and state park and forest development worked out with regard to all the people of the State, was recommended as the most effective method for developing a state park system by speakers at the second day's session of the seventh national conference on state parks here.

Park commissioners should take a long look into the future and realize the need of acquiring as soon as possible all land required for State parks out in the country, they asserted in an address on "The State Park Program of New York."

Governor Smith declared that park lands were most needed near the large cities. New York City's outlying municipal parks were regarded as such an extent that \$1,000,000 had been contributed by private individuals in addition to the \$12,000,000 contributed by the State, Governor Smith said. These contributions had made possible the growth of the Palisades State Park to a preserve of 45,000 acres.

New York State was without a real program of state park development until 1923, and state parks were regarded as a matter for local interest and often became political issues in their regions, Governor Smith continued. "Then we adopted a new policy of setting up regional commissions, the chairman of each being a member of a state council of parks, a central planning body authorized to develop the parks in the order of their importance to all the people of the State."

Governor Smith declared that the 1924 bond issue of \$15,000,000 for park development had been very successful, and described the great recreational use of Harriman Park, especially in the summer months, as he has seen it annually in his visits to the Boy Scout Encampment on Kanawake Lakes.

Seek to Serve All Interests

The objection raised by owners of private estates and other interests in Long Island to having State parks located near their properties was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Public Helped State Plan

When the Palisades tract was acquired for park purposes 27 years ago, public interest was awakened to such an extent that \$1,000,000 had been contributed by private individuals in addition to the \$12,000,000 contributed by the State, Governor Smith said. These contributions had made possible the growth of the Palisades State Park to a preserve of 45,000 acres.

New York State was without a real program of state park development until 1923, and state parks were regarded as a matter for local interest and often became political issues in their regions, Governor Smith continued. "Then we adopted a new policy of setting up regional commissions, the chairman of each being a member of a state council of parks, a central planning body authorized to develop the parks in the order of their importance to all the people of the State."

Governor Smith declared that the 1924 bond issue of \$15,000,000 for park development had been very successful, and described the great recreational use of Harriman Park, especially in the summer months, as he has seen it annually in his visits to the Boy Scout Encampment on Kanawake Lakes.

Seek to Serve All Interests

The objection raised by owners of private estates and other interests in Long Island to having State parks located near their properties was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Chicago Woman's World Fair Sets New Standard of Merit

Decorations More Elaborate and Displays Surpass Record—Business Ability Everywhere Manifest



## ADULTS' STUDY BEGINS WHERE COLLEGE ENDS

Dr. Butterfield Urges That  
Learning Should Accompany  
Occupations

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19 (Special)—Genuine progress in adult education in America lies in getting students interested in it as they leave college and urging them to keep up their studies even after they are engaged in gainful occupations, delegates to the American Association for Adult Education were told by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan State College, in the closing session. He spoke on "Rural Community Organization."

"It is at that time that the participant of adult education is at his best," he said, continuing:

**Rural Community Here**  
"The lines between rural and city communities are rapidly breaking down. The automobile and good roads have done this to a great extent. The day of the town and country community is here and it must do its part in rural adult education."

"I hope to see experiments soon in promoting rural adult education to the utmost. I hope to see several counties join in a movement to promote adult education with a town or city as the center of a town and country movement, for the education of the citizens of those districts who wish to improve themselves along certain lines."

E. L. Thorndyke, professor in Teachers' College, Columbia University, said experiments had shown that the best students in adult education work are those between 22 and 30 years.

"Experiments have shown, however, that adults of all ages can learn if they have to," he said. "Often they will not take up a study or learn anything until absolutely necessary. I know, for instance, that I could learn to typewrite in 20 hours if I would stick to it that

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture, "The Poetry and Art of Armenia," at the Art Museum, 10 to 11 p.m.  
Plays by the Margaret Fuller Dramatic Club, Hamilton Hall, Cambridge, 8 p.m.  
Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Boston section, Engineers' Club, 2 Commonweal Ave., 7:30 p.m.  
Meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 115 Massachusetts Ave., dinner, 6:30 p.m.  
Exhibition of New England School of Design, 248 Boylston Street, 10 to 9 p.m., continues through next Sunday.  
Annual meeting, National Association of Cost Accountants, Boston Chamber of Commerce, buffet supper, 7:15 p.m.  
Latter Club of Radcliffe College presents, "The Blue Prince," on the steps of Agassiz House, 8:30 (tomorrow evening if it rains).

**Theaters**  
R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12.  
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Cris-Cross," 8:15.  
Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:15.  
Woburn—"Yes, Yes, Yes," 8:15.  
Majestic—"Pickwick," 8:15.  
Fremont—"Johnny's Wife," 8:15.  
Fremont—"Judy," 8:15.  
Shubert—"Katka," 8:15.

**Art Exhibits**  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m.  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day, Tuesday, 10 to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p.m.; admission free.  
Yusef Kallal—Paintings by Yusef Kallal, 10 to 5 p.m.  
Margaret Jones—Paintings by Margaret Jones, 10 to 5 p.m.  
J. Coulter—Paintings by J. Coulter, 10 to 5 p.m.  
Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition, 10 to 5 p.m.  
Concord Art Association—Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts Memorial Exhibition, 10 to 5 p.m.  
J. P. Olsson Gallery—Paintings by J. P. Olsson, 10 to 5 p.m.  
Children's Art Center—Japanese Art, 10 to 5 p.m.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
American Federation of Arts Conference, Hotel Statler, all day.  
New England Council conference, Hotel Statler, luncheon, 12:30.  
Exhibition of work by students of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, Rogers Building, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 10 to 6, continues through Sunday.  
Garden party, auspices of the Family Welfare Society, home of Mrs. Harry B. Carter, 26 Monmouth Street, Brookline, 2 to 5.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.  
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

IF YOU ARE INTENT ON  
CAMPING  
WE'VE GOT THE TENT AND EVERYTHING  
ELSE TO MAKE YOUR OUTING A  
SUCCESS

IVER JOHNSON  
SPORTING GOODS CO.  
155-165 WASHINGTON ST.  
FOR CAMMILL  
BOSTON WORCESTER  
FITCHBURG

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS  
STOLL CLEAR SPACE  
TENTS

long. I have never done it though, in spite of my poor writing by hand.

**Dean Russell Re-Elected**  
"This trait, however, shows that adults will take up further education when they find they need it, and they will find a need for it in time. The fact that the younger people take to adult education better than the older ones, makes me think sometimes adult education is really adolescent education."

## BLACK FORCES ARE REPELLED

Theoretical Battle Over an  
18-Mile Front Said to  
Be Won by the Blues

NEWPORT, R. I., May 19 (AP)—A Black invading force landed this morning, but has been hurled back divided, and now occupies a hopeless position, Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commander of the Blue forces, announced today. Without support from its own fleet, outnumbered in infantry and subjected to the use of railway and other artillery, the landing force of 20,000 men might be theoretically annihilated, he believed.

The umpires have as yet made no report on the success of the invasion. General Brown outlined his conception of the situation after four hours of theoretical fighting.

**Landed 20,000 Men**  
Under covering fire from the Black fleet, transports last night had slipped under Vineyard Light into Buzzard's Bay and landed 20,000 men along the beaches. This landing at Point Judith in Narragansett Bay was repelled. The bombardment of the previous day had greatly depleted the efficiency of the shore forts in that sector.

The joint war of the army and navy, which for the first day had been entirely naval, with a brief engagement of air forces over the Blue headquarters at Port Adams, Newport, was now broadened to include every type of force.

The Black fleet, its guns helpless because of their flat trajectory which would have wrought havoc among their own land forces equal to that of the Blues, had been fired, stood by of shore.

The 25th and 43rd divisions of the Blues, moving by trucks and marching, were flung against the advancing line of the Blacks. They went into action at about 6:30 this morning. Behind them the 14-inch mobile artillery units began the counterattack on the Black forces, which had for support only mountain artillery and tanks. Port Adams's 12-inch mortars and artillery at Paradise Point drove to sea again three of the transports which had landed Black infantry.

**Blues and Blacks Meet**  
Theoretically, the Blue and Black land forces met in a great combat in which losses must have been enormous," according to General Brown. Carried back by the weight of superior forces supported by much stronger artillery, the advance of the Blacks was checked. Then they were forced back toward the sea. Relentlessly driving against the invaders, the Blues forced the enemy to split on either side of the west branch of the Westport River.

The Blacks clung tenaciously to the narrow strip of territory which they had occupied almost without opposition in the early morning hours. Entrenchments were hastily thrown up to meet the artillery fire which was poured upon them.

The Blues, having flung two divisions directly into the combat, moved two others into a close reserve. The ninety-seventh was moved to Taunton a few miles to the north while the seventy-sixth, which had been held on the west side of Narragansett Bay, was on route to Providence to the west of the battle-ground.

The battle raged over an 18-mile front. General Brown declared, as the success of the Blue arms was reported, that this area of the third sub-coastal sector was impregnable if a sufficient supply of mobile troops were available.

**Zionists' Night at Pops**  
Tonight will be Zionists' Night at the Symphony Hall Pop concert, and the entire house has been taken. Other nights will be open to the public.

**CHACE MILLS CLOSED**  
BURLINGTON, Vt., May 19 (Special)—The Chace Mills here, which employ about 250 persons, have closed for an indefinite period. Lack of a market for the goods which are manufactured is given as the reason. The management declares there is no present prospect for a re-opening.

## SARWAT GIVES UP PREMIERSHIP

Resignation Due to Deputies  
Insistence Upon His  
Revoking an Order

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

CAIRO, May 19.—The immediate cause of the sudden decision of the Premier, Sarwat Pasha, to resign was the insistence of the delegation of Upper Egyptian deputies that the Ministry of Interior revoke the order abolishing a very minor appointment. This they did despite Sarwat's emphatically pointing out that the matter concerned only the ministry, not the Chamber of Deputies.

The incident is symptomatic of a state of affairs which renders Sarwat not hopeful regarding the prospects of carrying on his administration. The truth is that although the Government nominally commands the support of practically the whole Chamber of Deputies it actually finds itself opposed on the most controversial matters by a considerable number of deputies who are widely regarded as fact, though not yet openly, rapidly breaking away from the older Zaghlulists—from whom the present cabinet was formed—and becoming an extremist Left wing which embarrasses its party leaders as much as the British Labor government Left harasses Ramsay MacDonald.

Even during the short period since Sarwat assumed the premiership this left wing has several times insisted on debating at length questions calculated to embarrass the Government and the reluctance of a considerable section of the Chamber to accept the explanations given by the ministers has aggravated the tension.

Zaghlul is known to be much perturbed with the growing insubordination among the younger members of the party and is today returning to the capital in an attempt to smooth over the present difficulties and bring the recalcitrants to heel.

## FLOODED AREAS CALL FOR START

(Continued from Page 1)

Mississippi differ on the lower and upper sections. South of Point Breeze he found a public demand for spillways and better levees. North of Memphis, where spillways are not available, more and better levees are sought, and there is a wish to see the question of reservoirs looked into later.

The joint war of the army and navy, which for the first day had been entirely naval, with a brief engagement of air forces over the Blue headquarters at Port Adams, Newport, was now broadened to include every type of force.

**Refugees' Future Help**  
He reported that New Orleans favored use of the Atchafalaya River as a natural spillway. Other suggestions made to him included setting back the levees at many places and allowing use of the extra acre between for farming. One proposal is that the Government purchase the land needed for putting the levees farther apart. Another is that the Government pay for the flood rights. Reforestation, which was also suggested, would help the next generation or two and should be started now, as some saw it, but would yield no aid at present.

Criticism was voiced of the Government's policy of advancing two-thirds of the cost of levee building and land owners concerned paying the remainder. To relieve the tax burden by leaving the taxpayers as much land as possible, it was claimed that levees were often placed too near together with the result that they made too narrow a channel for the river at flood stages.

**"Levees Only" Plan Criticized**  
Mr. Reid reported having heard much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission, especially the practice said to have been followed by it of closing up the natural outlets of the Mississippi from Old River and below to the Gulf—such as Bayou Manchac, Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Lafourche, etc., without having provided means for the disposal of flood waters except by confining

them between higher levees on the main channels.

It was said that the closing of these natural reservoirs has caused a condition that will cost many millions of dollars to remedy and that the levees will surely have to be built much higher and farther apart.

Between the Arkansas River and the Red there is a vast tide of surging yellow waters more than 700,000 cubic feet per second flowing through, which will either go down through the Bayou des Glaives levees or through Old River into the Mississippi. Should it go through the Old River and the levees all hold the river at New Orleans would have to rise seven feet above the present level. This illustrates, it is said, how much higher the levees must be built to match the present flood without allowing any additional margin for safety.

**Comprehensive Policy Urged**  
Complaint was made that the past theories of construction have been wrong and that the problem must be solved by one comprehensive plan and not as attempted in the past, by piecemeal; so that future loss of life will be prevented and loss of property reduced to a minimum. Some say a new survey is needed; others say not.

The property owners, who through levee districts have bonded themselves for \$100,000,000 to help build the levees that did not hold, are in many instances bankrupt, and their property is not very good security for these levee bonds, and it is said that in addition to the money expended by the drainage districts the Federal Government has spent more than \$250,000,000 for food control works since the Civil War and yet the present flood is doing untold damage.

Complaint was also made that there has been a divided authority and perhaps a divided interest between the various bureaus of the War Department, charged with food control, navigation and flood prevention work; and that lack of co-operation has slowed up the solution of this problem.

**Weather Predictions**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy; tonight and Friday, with showers and cooler tonight; moderate east backing to northerly Saturday.

**High Tides at Boston**  
Thursday, 1:45 p. m.; Friday, 2:10 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

**When in New York**  
The New  
HOTEL ALBERT  
11th St. and University Place  
One Block East of 5th Ave.  
West of Broadway  
Adjacent to all lines of transportation. Over 400 rooms, 300 with private bath and conveniences of home at lowest possible rates.  
Send for illustrated folder and map of New York City, free upon request.  
—Under KNOTT Management—

**SAVE YOUR GARMENTS**  
A "Slip-In" Garment Bag keeps out ALL the moths and is air-tight and dust-proof.  
Roomy and handy; as easy to open and close as a door. Sturdily built of extra stout, tough paper.  
Sizes and Prices  
24 x 6 x 50 1/2 Tur \$1.75 Cedar \$2.25  
24 x 6 x 60 Tur \$2.00 Cedar \$2.50  
Hold from 3 to 8 garments each.  
Remember to ask for a "Slip-In" Bag by name.  
At drug and department stores. If you cannot buy direct from us, write to: The White Tur Company, 100 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
Buy—  
SLIP-IN GARMENT BAGS  
Made under White Tur and Knott names

## Extension of Parks' Program Called Aid to Good Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

discussed by Robert Moses, Secretary of State. In such cases state park officials should be alert to the interests of the people as a whole, Mr. Moses said, adding that the practical state council of parks was the most effective method of park administration yet developed in this State and commended it to the study of state park developers elsewhere who face similar problems of linking scattered holding agencies.

The educational value of the work with young campers was emphasized by Miss Ruby M. Joffile, superintendent of camping in the Palisades Interstate Park. The education in conservation and nature study which these young folks are receiving is teaching them ideas of caring for public property which will stay with them, Miss Joffile declared.

Describing the growth of group camping in the Harriman section since 1913, Miss Joffile said that 9,000 boys, girls and adults per week are taken care of in the summer by 100 camps located on 17 lakes, 10 of which are artificial.

**State Parks as Museums**  
"State parks as outdoor museums," was discussed by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History. "The outdoor museum and the nature trail idea, initiated in the Harriman Park by Dr. Frank E. Lutz, of our staff, promises to surpass the greatest efforts we can make in indoor museums," Professor Osborn said.

The method of teaching natural science by museums in national and state parks is a new and important utilization of the highest values of such preserves, he declared.

Methods of fire prevention in the 2,000,000-acre forest preserves in the Adirondacks and Catskills were described by William G. Howard, superintendent of state forests of the New York State Conservation Department.

Methods of fire prevention in the 2,000,000-acre forest preserves in the Adirondacks and Catskills were described by William G. Howard, superintendent of state forests of the New York State Conservation Department.

**Provision for Motorists**  
P. J. Hoffmaster, superintendent of state parks of Michigan, declared that motor touring has become a fixed feature of American national recreation and that park administrators should make provisions for it. The fact that there are now 22,000,000 automobiles in the United States and that \$1,000,000,000 a year is spent on improving highways shows the extent to which motor camping has increased, he said.

John O. LeGore, vice-president of the National Geographic Society, spoke on the value of recreation in park development; Dr. George F. Kunz, president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, spoke on historic parks.

Importance of intelligent and sustained publicity for parks and conservation projects was emphasized by Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville (Kentucky) Times. Mr. Wallace spoke of the value of regional state park conferences in linking the interests of associated

**Did You Retire Too Soon?**  
Are you as happy as you would be? Or are you just getting by? Would you like to have something to do? Which you are bored of your own time and which will assure you of a spirit-whole, extra income.  
Be a Davis Representative  
New 1927 Merchandising Plan introduces you to worth-while prospects, secures appointments, helps make sales. E. A. Davis, a retired man, made \$400 in January. E. Shattuck, past 60, averages almost \$200 monthly. Many other doing as well. We tell you how. Write for booklet No. 14 which explains our new plan in detail. No obligation. Address The R. H. Davis Tailoring Company Cincinnati, Ohio

**When in New York**  
The New  
HOTEL ALBERT  
11th St. and University Place  
One Block East of 5th Ave.  
West of Broadway  
Adjacent to all lines of transportation. Over 400 rooms, 300 with private bath and conveniences of home at lowest possible rates.  
Send for illustrated folder and map of New York City, free upon request.  
—Under KNOTT Management—

**Leaves Only Plan Criticized**  
Mr. Reid reported having heard much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission, especially the practice said to have been followed by it of closing up the natural outlets of the Mississippi from Old River and below to the Gulf—such as Bayou Manchac, Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Lafourche, etc., without having provided means for the disposal of flood waters except by confining

them between higher levees on the main channels.

It was said that the closing of these natural reservoirs has caused a condition that will cost many millions of dollars to remedy and that the levees will surely have to be built much higher and farther apart.

Between the Arkansas River and the Red there is a vast tide of surging yellow waters more than 700,000 cubic feet per second flowing through, which will either go down through the Bayou des Glaives levees or through Old River into the Mississippi. Should it go through the Old River and the levees all hold the river at New Orleans would have to rise seven feet above the present level. This illustrates, it is said, how much higher the levees must be built to match the present flood without allowing any additional margin for safety.

**Comprehensive Policy Urged**  
Complaint was made that the past theories of construction have been wrong and that the problem must be solved by one comprehensive plan and not as attempted in the past, by piecemeal; so that future loss of life will be prevented and loss of property reduced to a minimum. Some say a new survey is needed; others say not.

The property owners, who through levee districts have bonded themselves for \$100,000,000 to help build the levees that did not hold, are in many instances bankrupt, and their property is not very good security for these levee bonds, and it is said that in addition to the money expended by the drainage districts the Federal Government has spent more than \$250,000,000 for food control works since the Civil War and yet the present flood is doing untold damage.

Complaint was also made that there has been a divided authority and perhaps a divided interest between the various bureaus of the War Department, charged with food control, navigation and flood prevention work; and that lack of co-operation has slowed up the solution of this problem.

**Weather Predictions**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy; tonight and Friday, with showers and cooler tonight; moderate east backing to northerly Saturday.

**High Tides at Boston**  
Thursday, 1:45 p. m.; Friday, 2:10 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

**When in New York**  
The New  
HOTEL ALBERT  
11th St. and University Place  
One Block East of 5th Ave.  
West of Broadway  
Adjacent to all lines of transportation. Over 400 rooms, 300 with private bath and conveniences of home at lowest possible rates.  
Send for illustrated folder and map of New York City, free upon request.  
—Under KNOTT Management—

**Leaves Only Plan Criticized**  
Mr. Reid reported having heard much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission, especially the practice said to have been followed by it of closing up the natural outlets of the Mississippi from Old River and below to the Gulf—such as Bayou Manchac, Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Lafourche, etc., without having provided means for the disposal of flood waters except by confining

them between higher levees on the main channels.

It was said that the closing of these natural reservoirs has caused a condition that will cost many millions of dollars to remedy and that the levees will surely have to be built much higher and farther apart.

Between the Arkansas River and the Red there is a vast tide of surging yellow waters more than 700,000 cubic feet per second flowing through, which will either go down through the Bayou des Glaives levees or through Old River into the Mississippi. Should it go through the Old River and the levees all hold the river at New Orleans would have to rise seven feet above the present level. This illustrates, it is said, how much higher the levees must be built to match the present flood without allowing any additional margin for safety.

**Comprehensive Policy Urged**  
Complaint was made that the past theories of construction have been wrong and that the problem must be solved by one comprehensive plan and not as attempted in the past, by piecemeal; so that future loss of life will be prevented and loss of property reduced to a minimum. Some say a new survey is needed; others say not.

## Extension of Parks' Program Called Aid to Good Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

discussed by Robert Moses, Secretary of State. In such cases state park officials should be alert to the interests of the people as a whole, Mr. Moses said, adding that the practical state council of parks was the most effective method of park administration yet developed in this State and commended it to the study of state park developers elsewhere who face similar problems of linking scattered holding agencies.

The educational value of the work with young campers was emphasized by Miss Ruby M. Joffile, superintendent of camping in the Palisades Interstate Park. The education in conservation and nature study which these young folks are receiving is teaching them ideas of caring for public property which will stay with them, Miss Joffile declared.

Describing the growth of group camping in the Harriman section since 1913, Miss Joffile said that 9,000 boys, girls and adults per week are taken care of in the summer by 100 camps located on 17 lakes, 10 of which are artificial.

**State Parks as Museums**  
"State parks as outdoor museums," was discussed by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History. "The outdoor museum and the nature trail idea, initiated in the Harriman Park by Dr. Frank E. Lutz, of our staff, promises to surpass the greatest efforts we can make in indoor museums," Professor Osborn said.

The method of teaching natural science by museums in national and state parks is a new and important utilization of the highest values of such preserves, he declared.

Methods of fire prevention in the 2,000,000-acre forest preserves in the Adirondacks and Catskills were described by William G. Howard, superintendent of state forests of the New York State Conservation Department.

Methods of fire prevention in the 2,000,000-acre forest preserves in the Adirondacks and Catskills were described by William G. Howard, superintendent of state forests of the New York State Conservation Department.

**Provision for Motorists**  
P. J. Hoffmaster, superintendent of state parks of Michigan, declared that motor touring has become a fixed feature of American national recreation and that park administrators should make provisions for it. The fact that there are now 22,000,000 automobiles in the United States and that \$1,000,000,000 a year is spent on improving highways shows the extent to which motor camping has increased, he said.

John O. LeGore, vice-president of the National Geographic Society, spoke on the value of recreation in park development; Dr. George F. Kunz, president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, spoke on historic parks.

Importance of intelligent and sustained publicity for parks and conservation projects was emphasized by Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville (Kentucky) Times. Mr. Wallace spoke of the value of regional state park conferences in linking the interests of associated

**Did You Retire Too Soon?**  
Are you as happy as you would be? Or are you just getting by? Would you like to have something to do? Which you are bored of your own time and which will assure you of a spirit-whole, extra income.  
Be a Davis Representative  
New 1927 Merchandising Plan introduces you to worth-while prospects, secures appointments, helps make sales. E. A. Davis, a retired man, made \$400 in January. E. Shattuck, past 60, averages almost \$200 monthly. Many other doing as well. We tell you how. Write for booklet No. 14 which explains our new plan in detail. No obligation. Address The R. H. Davis Tailoring Company Cincinnati, Ohio

**When in New York**  
The New  
HOTEL ALBERT  
11th St. and University Place  
One Block East of 5th Ave.  
West of Broadway  
Adjacent to all lines of transportation. Over 400 rooms, 300 with private bath and conveniences of home at lowest possible rates.  
Send for illustrated folder and map of New York City, free upon request.  
—Under KNOTT Management—

**Leaves Only Plan Criticized**  
Mr. Reid reported having heard much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission, especially the practice said to have been followed by it of closing up the natural outlets of the Mississippi from Old River and below to the Gulf—such as Bayou Manchac, Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Lafourche, etc., without having provided means for the disposal of flood waters except by confining

them between higher levees on the main channels.

It was said that the closing of these natural reservoirs has caused a condition that will cost many millions of dollars to remedy and that the levees will surely have to be built much higher and farther apart.

Between the Arkansas River and the Red there is a vast tide of surging yellow waters more than 700,000 cubic feet per second flowing through, which will either go down through the Bayou des Glaives levees or through Old River into the Mississippi. Should it go through the Old River and the levees all hold the river at New Orleans would have to rise seven feet above the present level. This illustrates, it is said, how much higher the levees must be built to match the present flood without allowing any additional margin for safety.

**Comprehensive Policy Urged**  
Complaint was made that the past theories of construction have been wrong and that the problem must be solved by one comprehensive plan and not as attempted in the past, by piecemeal; so that future loss of life will be prevented and loss of property reduced to a minimum. Some say a new survey is needed; others say not.

The property owners, who through levee districts have bonded themselves for \$100,000,000 to help build the levees that did not hold, are in many instances bankrupt, and their property is not very good security for these levee bonds, and it is said that in addition to the money expended by the drainage districts the Federal Government has spent more than \$250,000,000 for food control works since the Civil War and yet the present flood is doing untold damage.

Complaint was also made that there has been a divided authority and perhaps a divided interest between the various bureaus of the War Department, charged with food control, navigation and flood prevention work; and that lack of co-operation has slowed up the solution of this problem.

**Weather Predictions**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy; tonight and Friday, with showers and cooler tonight; moderate east backing to northerly Saturday.

**High Tides at Boston**  
Thursday, 1:45 p. m.; Friday, 2:10 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

**When in New York**  
The New  
HOTEL ALBERT  
11th St. and University Place  
One Block East of 5th Ave.  
West of Broadway  
Adjacent to all lines of transportation. Over 400 rooms, 300 with private bath and conveniences of home at lowest possible rates.  
Send for illustrated folder and map of New York City, free upon request.  
—Under KNOTT Management—

**Leaves Only Plan Criticized**  
Mr. Reid reported having heard much criticism of the "levees only" policy of the Mississippi River Commission, especially the practice said to have been followed by it of closing up the natural outlets of the Mississippi from Old River and below to the Gulf—such as Bayou Manchac, Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Lafourche, etc., without having provided means for the disposal of flood waters except by confining

them between higher levees on the main channels.

It was said that the closing of these natural reservoirs has caused a condition that will cost many millions of dollars to remedy and that the levees will surely have to be built much higher and farther apart.

Between the Arkansas River and the Red there is a vast tide of surging yellow waters more than 700,000 cubic feet per second flowing through, which will either go down through the Bayou des Glaives levees or through Old River into the Mississippi. Should it go through the Old River and the levees all hold the river at New Orleans would have to rise seven feet above the present level. This illustrates, it is said, how much higher the levees must be built to match the present flood without allowing any additional margin for safety.

**Comprehensive Policy Urged**  
Complaint was made that the past theories of construction have been wrong and that the problem must be solved by one comprehensive plan and not as attempted in the past, by piecemeal; so that future loss of life will be prevented and loss of property reduced to a minimum. Some say a new survey is needed; others say not.

## Extension of Parks' Program Called Aid to Good Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

discussed by Robert Moses, Secretary of State. In such cases state park officials should be alert to the interests of the people as a whole, Mr. Moses said, adding that the practical state council of parks was the most effective method of park administration yet developed in this State and commended it to the study of state park developers elsewhere who face similar problems of linking scattered holding agencies.

The educational value of the work with young campers was emphasized by Miss Ruby M. Joffile, superintendent of camping in the Palisades Interstate Park. The education in conservation and nature study which these young folks are receiving is teaching them ideas of caring for public property which will stay with them, Miss Joffile declared.



## ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS HANG IN THE BALANCE

Sir Austen Chamberlain's  
Views Modified—Limit to  
British Patience Seen

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 19.—Is Great Britain about to break off relations with Soviet Russia? This question is asked here in connection with the British Government's raiding of the Russian trade delegation's Arcos office and the allegation in the Soviet press that the search constituted a "serious hostile act." The raid revealed that the Times describes today as "documents which could have no possible connection with a trading concern," but this only adds one more to the already numerous grievances against Moscow.

### Policy of the Government

"Why then have we shown this extraordinary patience in the face of these daily provocations? The policy of His Majesty's Government has been dictated and inspired by an earnest desire to make the peace of the world secure, to contribute to the appeasement of the feud which shook civilization and eliminate the elements of disturbance and set at rest the suspicions which remain from the great struggle of a few years ago. Had we to consider to-night nothing but our own domestic situation; had we to consider nothing but our own interest as affected by the trade agreement or by the exchange of diplomatic messages, I do not think I should have waited so long before asking my colleagues to take action." Sir Austen Chamberlain showed that the only reason which had hitherto prevented action had been the consideration of European conditions outside Great Britain.

### Minister's Attitude Changes

These conditions have since so considerably changed for the better, especially as regards the danger of clashes on the Russo-Polish and Russo-Rumanian borders, that the fact of Sir Austen Chamberlain's having agreed to the Arcos search has been regarded as an indication of a material modification of his attitude.

The Westminster Gazette thus features a statement that he had changed his view and that "it is not now felt apparently that if the present events lead up to any rupture of relations the peace of Europe would be endangered." The Gazette's remarks are typical and explain the general interest with which the statement prompted for tomorrow by Sir William Joynton-Hicks on the results of the Arcos raid is awaited.

For the time being, all that can be said is that while any breach with the Soviets will be regretted here, the feeling is growing that there is a limit to the extent which Great Britain can afford to give facilities to a hostile propaganda against itself.

### Soviet Orders to Employees

That this is also recognized in Soviet circles is shown by the Soviet Embassy bureau's publication here of orders said to have been given last December to the trade delegation employees to abstain from "any actions which are or can be interpreted as interference with the internal affairs of Great Britain." A diminution of anti-British propaganda is reported since the Arcos search.

### PERE MARQUETTE STRIKE IS AVERTED

DETROIT, May 19 (P).—A strike on the Pere Marquette Railroad, set for this morning, was averted when railroad officials and representatives of the various unions reached a

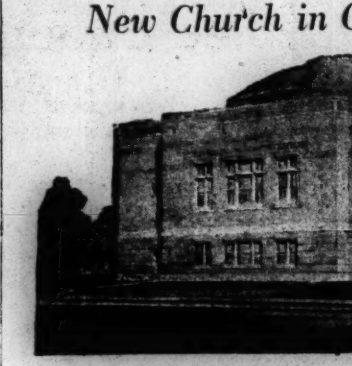
working agreement. It was announced by members of the federal board of mediation, who extended their aid in ironing out the differences.

### NEW THIRD CHURCH OPENS IN OMAHA

Public Address System One of Many Features

OMAHA, Neb. (Special Correspondence).—First services in the new Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Omaha, were held recently. A description of the edifice appeared in the North Omaha Booster. It said in part:

"The church has a seating capacity of 565 in the main auditorium,



Reprinted from North Omaha Booster

with additional accommodations for 110 persons in the foyer. The Sunday school room, which seats 350, is equipped with a public address system. This is a development of radio engineers whereby persons in one room may hear an address given by a speaker in another room. This will make it possible to use the Sunday School auditorium, as well as the main auditorium, for lectures.

"The edifice is two stories and built of gray mottled brick with Bedford trim. The site is sufficiently large to provide ample lawn space on all sides.

"The church was organized 10 years ago and heretofore has occupied Druid Hall, near Twenty-fourth Street and Ames Avenue."

### REPORTS PEACE IN NICARAGUA

Mr. Stimson Says War Is Over—Forming Constabulary to Supervise Elections

PANAMA, May 19 (P).—The war is over in Nicaragua, declared Henry L. Stimson, when he arrived here on the way to the United States from Corinto, where he negotiated peace between the warring factions as the personal representative of President Coolidge. During the past week, he stated, the Liberals and Conservatives had turned over to the Americans 6200 rifles, 272 machine guns and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition. He said that no American marine or sailor had fired even a single shot against either of the two factions.

Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, the Liberal President at Puerto Cabezas, Mr. Stimson stated, had a small group of men about him who do not represent Liberal opinion or the feelings of the army.

"General Moncada (Liberal commander-in-chief) has the army behind him," he added, "and does as he pleases. He was friendly toward me and agreed that his men would lay down their arms and stop fighting, as they have done and are doing."

Mr. Stimson said the two fatalities of American marines resulted from an attack by bandits; no clash occurred between the Americans and the Liberals. He asserted that the Americans now were organizing a constabulary which would supervise the elections, in which the Conservative President, Adolfo Diaz, could not be a candidate.

### The EDMONTON JOURNAL

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean, Honest, Home, Devoted to Public Service."

TELEPHONE 6150

KEN more 6151

Piehl 40th

Year as FURRIERS

furs

HEAT is as

DESTRUCTIVE

as MOTHS

As Furriers, specializing in Fine Furs, with our own trained and experienced staff, we are prepared to render a service that not only protects but actually enhances the value of your furs.

CHARGES 3% With Reasonable Minimum

ONE J. PIEHLER

407 Boylston Street

BOSTON

W. L. MERRILL

Wraps Gowns

Millinery

Kenmore 6837

216 Boylston Street

Boston, Mass.

## REICH CONDUCT DURING THE WAR REPORTED UPON

Social Democrats Declare  
Document Is Whitewashing  
One and Not Unbiased

By Wireless

BERLIN, May 19.—The committee for investigating the truth of the charges made by the Allies during the war against the German military authorities for having violated international law and the articles of The Hague covenant has reported to the Reichstag that its work is now completed, bringing about a heated discussion between the Social Demo-

crats and the rest of the House.

The committee was appointed by the National Assembly immediately after the revolution, when the German people demanded an investigation into the conduct of their military and political leaders during the war.

Since then seven years have passed and conditions have become more settled and the constitution has been changed. If any interest is taken in these questions now, it is with the sole purpose of whitewashing Germany of the allied charges. The discussion in the Reichstag, following the report, is the first public discussion of an official character on the so-called war atrocities.

Public Ignorant of Charges

The German people are practically unacquainted with the nature of the charges made by the allies, and so far they have heard of them, they adopt the views expressed by the government and the press to the effect that these charges were lies put forth to induce other nations to join the allies' ranks. The line followed by official Germany is either to try and convince the world of the falsity of these charges, or if this is impossible to give reasonable excuse for such actions—that of military necessity which is deemed here sufficient excuse.

The committee investigating the charges followed the latter line and it was this which aroused the opposition of the Social Democrats. The submarine warfare was permissible as a counter-action against the British blockade, the report says. The bombardment of towns in the enemy's country was justified, if these contained arms, ammunition or war

factories. Hospital ships were attacked by both sides, and so far as Germany was concerned, the alleged misuse of the Red Cross flag.

Regarding chemical warfare the report declares that the French were the first to use gas in the spring of 1915, thus violating international law first, Germany following in the summer of that year with poison gas grenades, which it is admitted was a composition violating international law.

The devastation of the provinces in northern France during the German retreat by the German armies was, it is said, a military necessity. The report however admits that the committee for the time being is unable to state whether the invasion of Belgium and the deportation of Belgian workmen were violations of international law. It has disapproved however of the manner in which the Belgians were deported, and also admitted that the mixing of war prisoners of different races was a mistake.

The social democrats thereupon accused the committee of endeavoring to whitewash the German government of its misdeeds instead of investigating the conditions in an unbiased manner.

Attempt to Prove Charges

In order to prove their charges, they explained that, for instance, the German Minister of War declared in the Reichstag as early as the beginning of 1915 that Germany possessed poison gas, boasting that nobody could copy it, and that therefore it was unjust to declare that the French were the first to introduce poison gas warfare. The deportations were mainly industrial and not a military measure, they said, and they complained that Belgian workmen were taken away in unheated freight trains, without having an opportunity to say good-by to their families.

For these remarks the Social Democrats were charged by the right parties as being unpatriotic and the Lokai Anzeiger declares that questions of this kind should not be discussed in the Reichstag so long as they were permitted to answer back. Even the Democrats and the Roman Catholics opposed the Social Democrats.

WOMEN DISCUSS EQUAL RIGHTS

NEW YORK (P).—Members of the New York City committee of the National Women's Party held their final meeting of the season, when they were addressed by Mrs. Gall Laughlin of Portland, Me., national vice-chairman. Rebecca Hourwitz, organizer of the party, spoke on a proposed constitutional amendment giving women equal rights with men in all matters.

Public Ignorant of Charges

The German people are practically unacquainted with the nature of the charges made by the allies, and so far they have heard of them, they adopt the views expressed by the government and the press to the effect that these charges were lies put forth to induce other nations to join the allies' ranks. The line followed by official Germany is either to try and convince the world of the falsity of these charges, or if this is impossible to give reasonable excuse for such actions—that of military necessity which is deemed here sufficient excuse.

The committee investigating the charges followed the latter line and it was this which aroused the opposition of the Social Democrats. The submarine warfare was permissible as a counter-action against the British blockade, the report says. The bombardment of towns in the enemy's country was justified, if these contained arms, ammunition or war

factories. Hospital ships were attacked by both sides, and so far as Germany was concerned, the alleged misuse of the Red Cross flag.

Regarding chemical warfare the report declares that the French were the first to use gas in the spring of 1915, thus violating international law first, Germany following in the summer of that year with poison gas grenades, which it is admitted was a composition violating international law.

The devastation of the provinces in northern France during the German retreat by the German armies was, it is said, a military necessity. The report however admits that the committee for the time being is unable to state whether the invasion of Belgium and the deportation of Belgian workmen were violations of international law. It has disapproved however of the manner in which the Belgians were deported, and also admitted that the mixing of war prisoners of different races was a mistake.

The social democrats thereupon accused the committee of endeavoring to whitewash the German government of its misdeeds instead of investigating the conditions in an unbiased manner.

Attempt to Prove Charges

In order to prove their charges, they explained that, for instance, the German Minister of War declared in the Reichstag as early as the beginning of 1915 that Germany possessed poison gas, boasting that nobody could copy it, and that therefore it was unjust to declare that the French were the first to introduce poison gas warfare. The deportations were mainly industrial and not a military measure, they said, and they complained that Belgian workmen were taken away in unheated freight trains, without having an opportunity to say good-by to their families.

For these remarks the Social Democrats were charged by the right parties as being unpatriotic and the Lokai Anzeiger declares that questions of this kind should not be discussed in the Reichstag so long as they were permitted to answer back. Even the Democrats and the Roman Catholics opposed the Social Democrats.

WOMEN DISCUSS EQUAL RIGHTS

NEW YORK (P).—Members of the New York City committee of the National Women's Party held their final meeting of the season, when they were addressed by Mrs. Gall Laughlin of Portland, Me., national vice-chairman. Rebecca Hourwitz, organizer of the party, spoke on a proposed constitutional amendment giving women equal rights with men in all matters.

Public Ignorant of Charges

The German people are practically unacquainted with the nature of the charges made by the allies, and so far they have heard of them, they adopt the views expressed by the government and the press to the effect that these charges were lies put forth to induce other nations to join the allies' ranks. The line followed by official Germany is either to try and convince the world of the falsity of these charges, or if this is impossible to give reasonable excuse for such actions—that of military necessity which is deemed here sufficient excuse.

The committee investigating the charges followed the latter line and it was this which aroused the opposition of the Social Democrats. The submarine warfare was permissible as a counter-action against the British blockade, the report says. The bombardment of towns in the enemy's country was justified, if these contained arms, ammunition or war

factories. Hospital ships were attacked by both sides, and so far as Germany was concerned, the alleged misuse of the Red Cross flag.

Regarding chemical warfare the report declares that the French were the first to use gas in the spring of 1915, thus violating international law first, Germany following in the summer of that year with poison gas grenades, which it is admitted was a composition violating international law.

The devastation of the provinces in northern France during the German retreat by the German armies was, it is said, a military necessity. The report however admits that the committee for the time being is unable to state whether the invasion of Belgium and the deportation of Belgian workmen were violations of international law. It has disapproved however of the manner in which the Belgians were deported, and also admitted that the mixing of war prisoners of different races was a mistake.

The social democrats thereupon accused the committee of endeavoring to whitewash the German government of its misdeeds instead of investigating the conditions in an unbiased manner.

Attempt to Prove Charges

In order to prove their charges, they explained that, for instance, the German Minister of War declared in the Reichstag as early as the beginning of 1915 that Germany possessed poison gas, boasting that nobody could copy it, and that therefore it was unjust to declare that the French were the first to introduce poison gas warfare. The deportations were mainly industrial and not a military measure, they said, and they complained that Belgian workmen were taken away in unheated freight trains, without having an opportunity to say good-by to their families.

For these remarks the Social Democrats were charged by the right parties as being unpatriotic and the Lokai Anzeiger declares that questions of this kind should not be discussed in the Reichstag so long as they were permitted to answer back. Even the Democrats and the Roman Catholics opposed the Social Democrats.

WOMEN DISCUSS EQUAL RIGHTS

NEW YORK (P).—Members of the New York City committee of the National Women's Party held their final meeting of the season, when they were addressed by Mrs. Gall Laughlin of Portland, Me., national vice-chairman. Rebecca Hourwitz, organizer of the party, spoke on a proposed constitutional amendment giving women equal rights with men in all matters.

Public Ignorant of Charges

The German people are practically unacquainted with the nature of the charges made by the allies, and so far they have heard of them, they adopt the views expressed by the government and the press to the effect that these charges were lies put forth to induce other nations to join the allies' ranks. The line followed by official Germany is either to try and convince the world of the falsity of these charges, or if this is impossible to give reasonable excuse for such actions—that of military necessity which is deemed here sufficient excuse.

The committee investigating the charges followed the latter line and it was this which aroused the opposition of the Social Democrats. The submarine warfare was permissible as a counter-action against the British blockade, the report says. The bombardment of towns in the enemy's country was justified, if these contained arms, ammunition or war

factories. Hospital ships were attacked by both sides, and so far as Germany was concerned, the alleged misuse of the Red Cross flag.

Regarding chemical warfare the report declares that the French were the first to use gas in the spring of 1915, thus violating international law first, Germany following in the summer of that year with poison gas grenades, which it is admitted was a composition violating international law.

The devastation of the provinces in northern France during the German retreat by the German armies was, it is said, a military necessity. The report however admits that the committee for the time being is unable to state whether the invasion of Belgium and the deportation of Belgian workmen were violations of international law. It has disapproved however of the manner in which the Belgians were deported, and also admitted that the mixing of war prisoners of different races was a mistake.

The social democrats thereupon accused the committee of endeavoring to whitewash the German government of its misdeeds instead of investigating the conditions in an unbiased manner.

Attempt to Prove Charges

In order to prove their charges, they explained that, for instance, the German Minister of War declared in the Reichstag as early as the beginning of 1915 that Germany possessed poison gas, boasting that nobody could copy it, and that therefore it was unjust to declare that the French were the first to introduce poison gas warfare. The deportations were mainly industrial and not a military measure, they said, and they complained that Belgian workmen were taken away in unheated freight trains, without having an opportunity to say good-by to their families.

For these remarks the Social Democrats were charged by the right parties as being unpatriotic and the Lokai Anzeiger declares that questions of this kind should not be discussed in the Reichstag so long as they were permitted to answer back. Even the Democrats and the Roman Catholics opposed the Social Democrats.

WOMEN DISCUSS EQUAL RIGHTS

NEW YORK (P).—Members of the New York City committee of the National Women's Party held their final meeting of the season, when they were addressed by Mrs. Gall Laughlin of Portland, Me., national vice-chairman. Rebecca Hourwitz, organizer of the party, spoke on a proposed constitutional amendment giving women equal rights with men in all matters.

Public Ignorant of Charges

The German people are practically unacquainted with the nature of the charges made by the allies, and so far they have heard of them, they adopt the views expressed by the government and the press to the effect that these charges were lies put forth to induce other nations to join the allies' ranks. The line followed by official Germany is either to try and convince the world of the falsity of these charges, or if this is impossible to give reasonable excuse for such actions—that of military necessity which is deemed here sufficient excuse.

The committee investigating the charges followed the latter line and it was this which aroused the opposition of the Social Democrats. The submarine warfare was permissible as a counter-action against the British blockade, the report says. The bombardment of towns in the enemy's country was justified, if these contained arms, ammunition or war

factories. Hospital ships were attacked by both sides, and so far as Germany was concerned, the alleged misuse of the Red Cross flag.

Regarding chemical warfare the report declares that the French were the first to use gas in the spring of 1915, thus violating international law first, Germany following in the summer of that year with poison gas grenades, which it is admitted was a composition violating international law.

The devastation of the provinces in northern France during the German retreat by the German armies was, it is said, a military necessity. The report however admits that the committee for the time being is unable to state whether the invasion of Belgium and the deportation of Belgian workmen were violations of international law. It has disapproved however of the manner in which the Belgians were deported, and also admitted that the mixing of war prisoners of different races was a mistake.

The social democrats thereupon accused the committee of endeavoring to whitewash the German government of its misdeeds instead of investigating the conditions in an unbiased manner.

Attempt to Prove Charges

In order to prove their charges, they explained that, for instance, the German Minister of War declared in the Reichstag as early as the beginning of 1915 that Germany possessed poison gas, boasting that nobody could copy it, and that therefore it was unjust to declare that the French were the first to introduce poison gas warfare. The deportations were mainly industrial and not a military measure, they said, and they complained that Belgian workmen were taken away in unheated freight trains, without having an opportunity to say good-by to their families.

For these remarks the Social Democrats were charged by the right parties as being unpatriotic and the Lokai Anzeiger declares that questions of this kind should not be discussed in the Reichstag so long as they were permitted to answer back. Even the Democrats and the Roman Catholics opposed the Social Democrats.

WOMEN DISCUSS EQUAL RIGHTS

NEW YORK (P).—Members of the New York City committee of the National Women's Party held their final meeting of the season, when they were addressed by Mrs. Gall Laughlin of Portland, Me., national vice-chairman. Rebecca Hourwitz, organizer of the party, spoke on a proposed constitutional amendment giving women equal rights with men in all matters.

Public Ignorant of Charges

The German people are practically unacquainted with the nature of the charges made by the allies, and so far they have heard of them, they adopt the views expressed by the government and the press to the effect that these charges were lies put forth to induce other nations to join the allies' ranks. The line followed by official Germany is either to try and convince the world of the falsity of these charges, or if this is impossible to give reasonable excuse for such actions—that of military necessity which is deemed here sufficient excuse.

The committee investigating the charges followed the latter line and it was this which aroused the opposition of the Social Democrats. The submarine warfare was permissible as a counter-action against the British blockade, the report says. The bombardment of towns in the enemy's country was justified, if these contained arms, ammunition or war

factories. Hospital ships were attacked by both sides, and so far as Germany was concerned, the alleged misuse of the Red Cross flag.

Regarding chemical warfare the report declares that the French were the first to use gas in the spring of 1915, thus violating international law first, Germany following in the summer of that year with poison gas grenades, which it is admitted was a composition violating international law.

The devastation of the provinces in northern France during the German retreat by the German armies was, it is said, a military necessity. The report however admits that the committee for the time being is unable to state whether the invasion of Belgium and the deportation of Belgian workmen were violations of international law. It has disapproved however of the manner in which the Belgians were deported, and also admitted that the mixing of war prisoners of different races was a mistake.

The social democrats thereupon accused the committee of endeavoring to whitewash the German government of its misdeeds instead of investigating the conditions in an unbiased manner.

Attempt to Prove Charges

In order to prove their charges, they explained that, for instance, the German Minister of War declared in the Reichstag as early as the beginning of 1915 that Germany possessed poison gas, boasting that nobody could copy it, and that therefore it was unjust to declare that the French were the first to introduce poison gas warfare. The deportations were mainly industrial and not a military measure, they said, and they complained that Belgian workmen were taken away in unheated freight trains, without having an opportunity to say good-by to their families.

For these remarks the Social Democrats were charged by the right parties as being unpatriotic and the Lokai Anzeiger declares that questions of this kind should not be discussed in the Reichstag so long as they were permitted to answer back. Even the Democrats and the Roman Catholics opposed the Social Democrats.

WOMEN DISCUSS EQUAL RIGHTS

NEW YORK (P).—Members of the New York City committee of the National Women's Party held their final meeting of the season, when they were addressed by Mrs. Gall Laughlin of Portland, Me., national vice-chairman. Rebecca Hourwitz, organizer of the party, spoke on a proposed constitutional amendment giving women equal rights with men in all matters.

Public Ignorant of Charges

The German people are practically unacquainted with the nature of the charges made by the allies, and so far they have heard of them, they adopt the views expressed by the government and the press to the effect that these charges were lies put forth to induce other nations to join the allies' ranks. The line followed by official Germany is either to try and convince the world of the falsity of these charges, or if this is impossible to give reasonable excuse for such actions—that of military necessity which is deemed here sufficient excuse.

The committee investigating the charges followed the latter line and it was this which aroused the opposition of the Social Democrats. The submarine warfare was permissible as a counter-action against the British blockade, the report says. The bombardment of towns in the enemy's country was justified, if these contained arms, ammunition or war

factories. Hospital ships were attacked by both sides, and so far as Germany was concerned, the alleged misuse of the Red Cross flag.

Regarding chemical warfare the report declares that the French were the first to use gas in the spring of 1915, thus violating international law first, Germany following in the summer of that year with poison gas grenades, which it is admitted was a composition violating international law.

## YANGTZE SHIPS SENT TO ATTACK INVADING FLEET

Portion of Southern Squadron  
Ordered to Drive North-  
erners From Woosung

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, May 19.—Chiang Kai-shek has suddenly left for Nanking. The Southern admiral, Yang Shou-chang, is ordering a portion of the Yangtze squadron to attack the Northern invading fleet, which is still in the vicinity of Woosung, a few miles from this city. The Northerners have five ships with heavier armament than the Southerners.

Chinese are taking refuge in the concessions at Hankow, the fall of which is expected. Anti-Red troops occupy the racecourse and a conflict is imminent.

SHANGHAI, May 19 (P).—A wireless message from Hankow today reported continued uneasiness among the Chinese there, many of them crowding into the foreign districts. Clashes were expected momentarily between Radicals and anti-Red troops concentrated on the Chinese racecourse outside the city. Other anti-Red forces are said to be 20 miles from Hankow, marching on the city.

(Direct advices from Hankow Wednesday told of reports of an imminent attack on the city by former Hankowites who had joined the cause of General Chiang Kai-shek, moderate Nationalist leader. It was said the former Hankowites were 20 miles south of Hankow, and that many of the Chinese populace were leaving the city. Eugene Chen, leader of the Hankow Nationalists, was represented as branding the reports of

low as entirely false, saying the only basis for them was an unauthorized movement of a minor force near the Hunan-Hupeh border).

LONDON, May 19 (P).—Official British advices from China today reporting the declaration of martial law in Hankow on Tuesday, said uneasiness was increasing throughout the district as various semi-independent military leaders threatened actively to oppose the Hankow Nationalist régime. The situation as regards trade and commerce in Hankow was described as chaotic.

General activity by the Chinese authorities against the Reds continues. The Yunnan Provincial Government has issued a proclamation giving all Communists 10 days in which to surrender. Many arrests have already been made.

AHMED BEY ZOGU  
NOT TO BECOME  
KING OF ALBANIA

By Wireless

ROME, May 19.—The rumor that Ahmed Bey Zogu intends to proclaim himself shortly the first King of Albania is denied by the special correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia at Durazzo, who says he has obtained information from the most reliable sources.

The publication of the new agreement between Italy and Albania, concerning the Tirana Treaty, was well received throughout Albania, especially as it was felt that owing to international pressure the Italian Government would be forced to revise the treaty.

Satisfaction too is expressed that Albania is to be consulted in the eventual diplomatic conversations that might be held between Italy and other countries concerning it.

BANKERS GIVE YALE \$128,920  
NEW YORK (P).—Contributions and pledges totaling \$128,920 were received toward Yale's \$200,000,000 endowment fund, at a luncheon of local campaign workers, held at the Bankers' Club. This raises the total to \$13,501,000 pledged throughout the country, with New York contributing \$8,233,508. The New York quota is \$13,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (P).—Talent as yet unknown to fame will find opportunity knocking at its door via the radio, when a "National Radio Audition" for young men and women will be held soon by the Atwater Kent Foundation for the purpose of finding 15 competition the best undiscovered voices in the United States.

Prizes aggregating \$17,500 with one and two years' tuition in an American conservatory for winners will be offered by the Foundation.

Musical, civic and women's clubs in 48 states will be invited to hold local contests to select the best man and woman singer of their towns. Those winning will be certified to a state audition, which will be radio-cast. The state winners will then compete in five districts, and a man and woman winner from each district will enter the final trials in New York.



## MEXICAN COURT LIFTS EMBARGO ON PENN-MEX OIL

Calles Government Reports  
La Corona Company Has  
Accepted New Law

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the lower court lifting the embargo the Government previously had obtained on oil produced by the Penn-Mex Fuel Oil Company on lands in the Tuxtepam district which are in litigation. Mexican claimants are contesting the Penn-Mex Company's title to these.

Importance is attached by the Government to what was officially announced as the acceptance of the new petroleum law by La Corona Oil Company, Mexican member of the Royal Dutch Shell Group.

**Concession for 50 Years**  
The official notice says the Government has granted the application of this company for a 50-year concession for exploration and exploitation under the new law upon all lands in Vera Cruz State, leases or titles to which were acquired by the company before 1917, the date of the adoption of the present constitution under which the new oil law was enacted.

The chief point of controversy in connection with the oil law is whether its application to property acquired prior to 1917 is confiscatory.

**Seek to Annul Amparo**  
A dispute has arisen between the Department of Commerce and the district judge at Villa Guadalupe, State of Vera Cruz, over enforcement of the new petroleum law. This judge has issued numerous writs of amparo, or injunctions, against the provisions of the law. In a message to President Calles, the judge complains that the department is continuing to refuse drilling permits to the Transcontinental Company, completely disregarding his injunctions restraining the application of the law to that company.

Government representatives, according to El Grafico, have begun proceedings seeking the annulment of a new "definite amparo" issued to this company. The Villa Guadalupe judge some time ago granted partial amparos to the Transcontinental and other companies, and it is believed that the "definite amparo" is to be rescinded, counteracting the recent decision of the Supreme Court that petitions for amparos cannot be granted on certain points and rejected on others, but must be granted or rejected outright.

**Conspiracy Charge Made**  
TUCSON, Ariz., May 19 (AP)—Adolfo de la Huerta, formerly provisional President of Mexico, today faced with four other charges of conspiracy against the United States and of exporting arms and munitions into Mexico in violation of a presidential embargo. The filing here of the charges against the quintet brought to a close an investigation, Department of Justice agents say, that has been under way for the last two months.

## LICENSING URGED FOR ADVERTISING MEN

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 19 (Special)—Alpha Delta Sigma, national collegiate advertising fraternity, will advocate legislation requiring the licensing of advertising men. "Believing that the business world deserves the same protection in securing advertising counsel, as in obtaining legal advice, due to the reputations and large amount of money now invested in advertising, we plan to push this matter immediately," said O. N. Gingrich of Chicago, national director of the fraternity.

The action was taken at the annual convention of Alpha Delta Sigma held at the University of Missouri during Journalism Week.

Legislation is now being drawn up and will be presented to various state law-making bodies in 1928, Gingrich said.

## BUS DIVISION OF A. A. A. TO HOLD CONVENTION

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON—The A. A. A. bus division has called a national convention to meet in Philadelphia, June 15 and 16, at the same time that the American Automobile Association is holding its annual convention there.

Every section of the country will be represented, and the program has been arranged to permit of free discussion of all factors having a bearing on the future of bus transportation.

## Mme. ESTELLE

Garments Dry Cleaned or Dyed  
Curtains and Blankets and Drapes  
Dry Cleaned and Stored

GOODS CALLED FOR & DELIVERED  
922 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y.  
Academy 2322 Between 142 and 146 St.

## Washington Heights Pork Store

One Quality—Only the Best

C. ABENDSCHEIN  
1808 Amsterdam Avenue  
Between 149th and 150th Streets  
Edgemoor 6797

## A. M. BRAUN

INCORPORATED  
Hairdressing, Manicuring  
SALONS

Hotel Walton—104 West 76th Street  
Hotel Prins—361 West 76th Street  
Hotel 18 East 80th—118 Madison Ave.  
8008 Corlies Ave., Far Rockaway,  
Long Island

Main Office:  
604 Madison Avenue at 86th Street  
New York City

## STATE DEPARTMENT MAKE-UP ANALYZED

Undermanned, Undertrained,  
Says International Lawyer

NEW YORK (AP)—The State Department "is undermanned, underpaid, and undertrained," in the estimation of Henry Norton, international lawyer, authority on diplomatic affairs, and chairman of the conference at the International Institute of Politics at Williamstown in 1926.

In an article to be published in the June issue of the Century Magazine, Mr. Norton criticizes the organization of the Department of State, and also rises in defense of Secretary Kellogg, the object of much criticism recently in connection with the department's Chinese, Nicaraguan and other foreign policies. "The obvious—and the unjust—thing is to lay all blame on the holder of the portfolio," the writer contends.

The seven chief assistants and advisers to the Secretary of State receive salaries ranging only from \$6,000 to \$7,000 a year, while four of the chiefs of division receive higher salaries than their superiors, the under-secretary and the assistant secretaries of state. Thus desirable men decline these important posts Mr. Norton states.

## PORT OFFICIAL RESIGNS POST

Edward Barnes Established  
Wide Reputation in  
Prohibition Work

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, May 19—Edward Barnes, assistant collector to the collector of the Port of New York and one of the leading officials in enforcement of the prohibition law aboard vessels coming within the jurisdiction of this port, has resigned his position. During the past few years of his 40 years' service at the Custom House, Mr. Barnes has devoted his time largely to prohibition matters, his advice that rum ships be seized under the terms of the Hovering Act when out beyond the three-mile limit having attracted wide attention.

Mr. Barnes, who is regarded as an authority on international law, has been urged by prominent attorneys, including assistants in the United States Attorney's office here and by the collector, Philip E. Hoff, to reconsider his decision. While unwilling to comment on the situation, Mr. Barnes expressed only kindly feelings toward the collector of the Port and said that "he had given his confidence to the office." Among the steps toward prohibition enforcement in the strictest manner which brought Mr. Barnes into prominence here, was his handling of the Sir Broderick Hartwell case, at the time when the latter sought to ship liquor to the United States by the boatload. Also he has prosecuted energetically the numerous cases brought before him of the crews engaged in smuggling liquor either in a petty manner or on an organized scale.

Whether labor turnover has been affected by prohibition or not, one fact is undoubted: the extent of the labor turnover has never been as satisfactory to American industry as a whole as it has been during these past six years.

## NEW LONDON MAN WINS CHIEF S. A. R. HONOR

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Ernest E. Rogers of New London, Conn., was elected president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution to succeed William H. Barrett of Adrian, Mich., by the society in convention here. Mr. Rogers received 144 votes and Chauncey P. Overfield of Salt Lake City, Utah, 94.

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Ernest E. Rogers, elected president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, is the treasurer of Connecticut in his second term. A descendant of a Connecticut family which was notable in the days of the colonies he has long been active in the Sons of the American Revolution and historical societies.

## 1926 PER CAPITA \$671.43

NEW YORK (AP)—Total income in the United States among its 110,000,000 inhabitants was \$78,649,000,000 for 1926, compared to \$77,313,000,000 for the preceding year, the National Industrial Conference Board reported. If the value of all goods and services produced in the country last year had been evenly divided, every man, woman and child would have received \$671.43, the report says.

**DIRECT Mail Campaigns—Special**  
Process Letters—Multigraphing—Mimeographing—Addressing—Folding—Mailing.

The Anderson  
Promotion Service  
299 Madison Avenue, New York City  
Vanderbilt 2720-2721

## Gifts

A gift of jewelry is sure to be appreciated. You will find a choice collection of popular priced jewelry here such as the bar pin illustrated.

Watson & Co. JEWELERS  
3-NARDEEN LANE NEW YORK  
Est. 1837 Cort. 2359

## QUALITY AND PROMPT SERVICE

POUND WORK OR PIECE WORK

CHAMPION  
LAUNDRY  
Incorporated

452-456 West 55th Street  
and Jamaica, L. I.

## PROHIBITION: ITS ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

there are comparatively few applicants who appear with liquor in their breaths as compared with former conditions, writes: "It is very unusual for us to have any intoxicated men, or men showing any signs of it, come into the employment office looking for work. Previous to prohibition it was not at all uncommon for us to have several every week." A huge electric manufacturing company of Pittsburgh subscribes to this experience in almost similar words.

This is further borne out by the statistics obtained from the medical director of a concern near Boston in which all applicants are given a medical examination before employment. His staff has handled 10,000 applicants a year; yet in the three years 1923-1925, only three of the applicants examined had so strong a breath of liquor that they were rejected. A wool products concern of Albany, N. Y., finds that: "All men applying for work (with the usual flatter type omitted) are cleaner cut, brighter eyed, and want to work; far different in attitude from pre-prohibition days."

Another concern in the vicinity, and an oil company in New York, use almost identical expressions in reporting "a very definite betterment in which prohibition has played a large part." A food products company of Massachusetts reports: "We have less of the floating labor population applying for work. I attribute this in some degree to prohibition. I know many individual cases in this locality where men formerly drank to excess and as a result were out of work often, but who are now working steadily." Many other companies testify in similar vein, or call attention to notable decreases in the number of chronic alcoholics applying for work.

**Drinkers Are Down-and-Outers**  
Some concerns point out the fact that there are more of the down-and-out drinkers applying for jobs, because the known drinkers have been ousted everywhere and it is so hard for them to get located. The better attention to selection and the closer follow-up of those absent, have made life hard for the unadjusted drinker, and he is the more frequent among the applicants, probably because he is making futile rounds of employment offices. This is perhaps the basis of an exceptional answer from an employer of Albany, N. Y., who makes a "rough estimate that of those coming in looking for work nearly 50 per cent have apparently on the way succeeded in securing something to drink."

**Clear-Headed Employees Sate Prohibition**  
The largest group of explanations relate to the increased physical and mental powers of employees abstaining from intoxicating liquor. A stationery manufacturer of Massachusetts asserts: "Even where a man was not visibly under the control of liquor, his feelings, desire to work and ability were in many cases, much deteriorated in the early part of the week, if not throughout the whole week. In my judgment, prohibition has been worth to industry, probably not less than \$50 to \$100 per year per worker, where these workers were men. A manufacturer of hats and cranes in St. Louis, who observes: "The marked improvement in individual productivity, attributes it to 'much clearer brain than when liquor was freely accessible.' The expression 'clear-headed' appears again and again in this connection.

Other replies extol the greater alertness of the worker today. A wire company of New Haven, Conn., notices "greater interest and intelligence in work, and more reasonable attitude"; a Boston concern is impressed with the added interest of the worker; and a castings firm in Cleveland feels that there is a "better morale and plant spirit, at least partially due to prohibition." A Chicago firm selling a food product through salesmen from house to house is impressed with the cleaner character and better habits of its salesmen today.

**Steadier and More Reliable Workers**  
We have already quoted one executive who said that Blue Mondays were things of the past. We are referring to this subject again because many concerns answering the questionnaire commented on it a second time when replying to the question about the effect of prohibition upon individual productivity. They emphasized the effect of punctuality, of full crews on Mondays and after pay days, of lower labor turnover and similar factors in production.

**Labor Turnover and Prohibition**  
Whether labor turnover has been affected by prohibition or not, one fact is undoubted: the extent of the labor turnover has never been as satisfactory to American industry as a whole as it has been during these past six years.

The writer himself did not at the outset believe that prohibition was in any vital way responsible for this, but executive after executive mentioned this fact as something attributable in some degree to prohibition. Labor turnover was an extreme problem in the boom year 1920, and with improved labor management and a change in economic conditions in these past few years, labor turnover figures had to be lower; but concern after concern supplying obviously careful and honest answers credited prohibition for part of the progress made. A metal construction company of Jamestown, N. Y., for example, writes: "We have noticed a perceptible decrease in our labor turnover, some of which is without question due to prohibition."

Whether or not prohibition has played the part in the reduction of turnover that some executives believe, this fact remains: Of about 300 concerns investigated, all report a decrease in labor turnover since prohibition, except one; and a good many believe that prohibition had some part in it.

## Menace of Bootleg Liquor

While we are concerned here only with the actual observed effects of prohibition upon productivity, we must not fail to take into account the very frequent assertion made that there may be very serious effects in the future upon the workmen drinking present-day alcoholic beverages. We have no means at present of knowing how much more harmful these inferior drinks, with their percentage of poisonous substances, are than ordinary liquor, but the accumulated effects pointed out so frequently have not as yet shown themselves tangibly upon productivity.

**National Settlement Survey Credits Prohibition**  
Within the past six months, an extensive and nation-wide survey of the effects of prohibition has been carried on by the National Federation of Settlements, under the direction of Mrs. Martha Bensley Bruere. Written returns were received from 150 industrial cities and towns, and Mrs. Bruere traveled all over the country interviewing people about prohibition. She reports few points on which people agree, except on certain industrial effects. Her conclusion on the point under discussion is: "There has been a period of steady work. Whether this is because of prosperity or because of the Amendment is a cause of controversy, but that men work more steadily is testified to by employers everywhere. The employers everywhere are agreed that the law is a great benefit to the workman and a great aid to efficient operation."

**WASHINGTON HEIGHTS**  
Jeweler  
Men's Waltham or Elgin Wrist  
Watches  
REGULAR VALUE \$18.00 \$12.00  
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.  
Money refunded if not satisfactory.

M. ABRAHAMSON  
1400 St. Nicholas Ave., Near 130th St.  
NEW YORK CITY

**Florence Shop**  
CORSETS—HOSIERY  
GLOVES—UNDERWEAR  
Corsets Made to Order Our  
Specialty  
7 WEST FORDHAM ROAD  
NEW YORK CITY JEROME AVE.

**Bobbing—Permanent Waving**  
Excellent Shampooing  
Augustin Inc.  
Seven Years' Experience With  
Colony Club. Regent 0478-4456  
139 EAST 57TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

## Now EVERY WOMAN may wear a CORSELET

Tebaut's Corset—Brassiere

Is an Outstanding Success!

One-piece—NO ELASTIC—yet perfectly adjustable in a moment.  
Fittings GUARANTEED for SLENDER, MEDIUM, or STOUT

Your Figure ANALYZED by an EXPERT without cost.

TEBAUT  
489 5th Ave., opposite Public Library, New York  
Vanderbilt 2016  
Orders accepted by mail. Measurement card sent on request.  
Would you like to handle this garment in your neighborhood?  
Reliable women trained as corsetiers without charge.

## PRICES OF FOOD SAID TO BE OFF

Federal Bureau Reports 5 1/2  
Per Cent Decline for  
1926 Period

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, May 19—Food prices are going down and living is becoming that much cheaper in the United States. Retail food prices for April 15, 1927, contrasted with prices of the same articles on the same date in 1926 the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports show a drop of nearly 5 1/2 per cent. As against April 15, 1913, prices are 56 1/2 per cent higher. However, this increase is largely due to changed values of the dollar.

Covering the Nation as a whole and taken by individual cities the bureau's figures show food prices are declining. No change exists between April 15, 1927, and March 15, although there is variance in individual cities. For the year period 1926 to 1927 all reporting cities showed drops as follows:

Buffalo, Jacksonville, Milwaukee and Rochester, 8 per cent; Boston, Charleston, S. C., Cleveland, Detroit, Fall River, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Haven, Omaha, Portland, Maine, Providence, Richmond and St. Paul, 7 per cent; Baltimore, Bridgeport, Chicago, Denver, Manchester and Washington, 6 per cent; Atlanta, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Columbus, Houston, Mobile, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Savannah and Scranton, 5 per cent; Butte, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Norfolk, Peoria, Seattle and Springfield, Ill., 4 per cent; New Orleans, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, 3 per cent; and Dallas and Salt Lake City, 2 per cent.

## JULLIARD SCHOOL COMMITTEE FORMED

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

NEW YORK, May 19—By way of furthering the educational plans of the Julliard School of Music, a committee on administration has been formed, with Prof. John Erskine as chairman, according to an announcement just made here. Other members of the committee are, Alan Wardwell, Paul M. Warburg and James M. Perry.

The committee, it was said, will name a director of the school to succeed Dr. Eugene A. Noble, who at present holds the dictatorship as secretary of the Julliard Musical Foundation and as a member of the board of trustees of the school. It is understood that the committee will carry out certain objects of the merger of the Julliard School of Music and the Institute of Musical Art, which was effected by New York State charter six months ago.

## Flauk Brothers PRINTERS

Direct Mail Advertising—Booklets—Catalogues  
Color and Half-tone Work—General Printing  
Telephone  
Bookman 7659 68 Bedford Street  
New York City

## Mme. Tabu Kendall

Corsetiere  
and Glover  
53 South 4th Avenue  
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.  
Oakwood 6249

## VANITY BEAUTY PARLOR

Under management of MR. J. GRASSO, formerly with Franklin-Simon Co. For appointment call  
Oakwood 7235  
62 SOUTH 4TH AVENUE

## NEW YORK CITY

An Exceptional Service in the General Care,  
Renovation and Repair of

Men's and Women's Clothes  
Curtains, Rugs, Draperies, etc.

CLEANING DYEING VALET  
TAILORING LAUNDRING

Berger Service  
MAIN OFFICE—13-15 W. 28th Street  
Tel. Madison Sq. 0100 30 Convenient Branches

## THE POWER OF INTEREST

Suppose you decided to save \$5.00 each  
week for five years. Is it worth while?

At the end of that time you would have deposited \$1,300.00, but your account would show \$1,436.74—a clear profit of \$136.74—from compounded interest. It grows even more quickly over a longer period.

No matter how inactive we may be,  
our money will work all the time, if  
we give it a chance.

TRY THIS YOURSELF

The United States Savings Bank  
of the City of New York  
Madison Avenue at 58th Street

## GOOD-WILL FLIER TO FLY OVER EAST

New Tour Will Take Him  
Over 33 States

WASHINGTON (AP)—Major Herbert A. Dargue, who commanded the army Pan-American flight will leave Washington next Monday on a good-will tour of the eastern half of the United States which will take him across 33 states.

The flight which is expected to consume more than six weeks will be made on the "New York 24," flagship on the Pan-American flight. Walter O. Lochner of Trenton, N. J., president of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries will be a passenger. Messages of good will from officials of Washington will be personally delivered to the governors of the states visited.

The itinerary includes: New York, Harrisburg, Camden, Dover, Annapolis, Baltimore, Trenton, Wildwood, N. J., Atlantic City, Bridgeport, Hartford, Boston, New Bedford, Providence, Attleboro, Concord, N. H., Portland, Augusta, Montpelier, Burlington, Schenectady, Albany, Buffalo.

## LONDON MEETINGS TO DEBATE ARMAMENT

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

LONDON—Reduction and limitation of armaments are to be discussed at meetings in London arranged by the League of Nations Union for May 23 and 24. A number of well-known authorities have promised to participate.

At the London School of Economics papers are to be read by Lord Cecil of Chelwood and Lord Parmoor on the political aspects of the question; by Sir Frederick Maurice, Lord Thomson, Sir Frederick Sykes and Sir Samuel Hoare on land armaments and air armaments; by Vice-Admiral Drury Lowe on naval armaments, and by Sir William Beveridge, Sir Josiah Stamp, Commander Hilton Young, W. L. Hichens and C. T. Cramp on the economic aspects. There will be a public meeting in the Kingsway Hall on the evening of May 23 when the speakers will be Lord Oxford, Duff Cooper, and Miss Sybil Thorndike.

## Painting—Decorating Renovating

High-Class Work—Reasonable Prices  
WALTER OLSEN  
1 East 191st Street, New York City  
Avtator 0992  
22-24 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.  
Tel. Greenwich 1891

## N. Y. City and Westchester REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT FOR SALE

FRANK TEETS  
51 East 62nd Street, New York  
Telephone Murray Hill 0800

## NEW YORK

Period or Colonial  
FURNITURE  
Finished or unfinished to suit  
the customer.

CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE CO.  
132 E. 28th St. Madison Sq. 5129

## NEW YORK CITY

An Exceptional Service in the General Care,  
Renovation and Repair of

Men's and Women's Clothes  
Curtains, Rugs, Draperies, etc.

CLEANING DYEING VALET  
TAILORING LAUNDRING

Berger Service  
MAIN OFFICE—13-15 W. 28th Street  
Tel. Madison Sq. 0100 30 Convenient Branches

## KINDERMANN

Fireproof Storage Warehouses

Individual Fireproof Vaults for Each Customer  
SILVER VAULTS

Moving Packing Shipping

AUTOMOBILE DEAD STORAGE  
Main Office: Webster Ave., 170th St.  
Branch: Wales Ave., Cor. 150th St.  
Bronx, New York City

Telephone Jerome 0196-0195 Established 1894 Correspondence in All Cities

## Scientific Fur Storage

2% ON VALUATION

Our bonded messengers call any-  
where within the City limits, on  
notification by mail or telephone.

Out-of-town patrons may express  
their furs at our expense. Repairs  
and remodeling of furs, at this time,  
assure their readiness for Fall delivery.

A. JAECKEL & CO.  
Furriers Exclusively  
Fifth Ave. Bet. 35-36 Sts. New York.  
WISCONSIN 3626

## ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A MEETING PLACE

The Livingston Collegiate Club  
306 West 106th, N. Y. C. Classes 8000  
Larger and smaller rooms available for  
BRIDGES—TEAS—MEETINGS  
Arrangements can be made for Refreshments.  
We also serve Luncheon from 12-2 and  
Dinner 6-8 P. M.

## NEW YORK CITY

Globe Carpet Cleaning Co.  
Cleaners, Dyers of Carpets and Rugs  
Shampooing Domestic and Oriental  
Rugs Our Specialty  
Special Rates to Churches and  
Reading Rooms

34-36 Lincoln Avenue  
Tel. Mott Haven 5776

## Vera

SMART HATS  
for Spring and Summer

27 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

## Fernbrook House

66 WEST SECOND STREET  
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Breakfast, Luncheon, 50c  
Dinner, Week Days, 75c  
Special Sunday Dinner, \$1.00  
Over Night and Permanent Guests  
Accommodated  
Tel. Hillcrest 2285

## NEW YORK

Furniture Buying

Our connection with manufacturers  
of Living Room, Dining Room  
and Bedroom Furniture  
enables us to buy at  
exceptionally low prices.  
Unfinished or finished to match  
your color scheme. Let us help  
solve your furniture problems.

HENRY C. MEYER  
119 East 34th Street

## ONE'S COSTUME IS ONLY AS SMART AS ONE'S HAT

and  
smart from every angle  
are those presented in  
our varied array~

Hotel Astor Chapeaux  
HOTEL ASTOR—NEW YORK

## PERMANENT WAVING

MARIO AND FREDERICK have  
for years served women  
who want comfort, cer-  
tainty, and satisfaction  
with their permanent  
wave. Special rates to  
readers of The Christian  
Science Monitor. For in-  
formation kindly call in  
person or write.

Mario and Frederick, Inc.  
17 East 48th St., New York  
Tel. Vanderbilt 6397-6094

## NEW YORK CITY

"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"

KINDERMANN

Fireproof Storage Warehouses

Individual Fireproof Vaults for Each Customer  
SILVER VAULTS

Moving Packing Shipping



## PHYSICIANS TOLD MEDICAL LIQUOR MUST BE CURBED

Necessary, Says Mr. Wheeler, Against Bootleg Doctors and Druggists

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 18.—"The federal restriction on medicinal whiskey is reasonable, precedent and necessary for curbing a few bootleg druggists and doctors," Wayne B. Wheeler asserted against the still for the removal of all restrictions that has been made in connection with the American Medical Association's meetings here.

"The National Prohibition Act does not prevent a doctor from prescribing pure ethyl alcohol with whatever medicinal value it may have," said Mr. Wheeler. "Most doctors admit that pure alcohol plus a medicament is a safer medicine than whiskey. Medicinal whiskey in beverage form is used largely as a substitute for booze at the request of the patient rather than on the best judgment of the physician."

Part of Wet Program  
"All the propaganda about the tremendous need for medicinal whiskey is part of the wet program to discredit prohibition. The American Medical Association in 1917 said:

"Whereas, We believe that the use of alcohol as a beverage is detrimental to the human economy, and

"Whereas, its use in therapeutics, as a tonic or a stimulant or as a food, has no scientific basis; therefore be it:

"Resolved: That the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged."

"Since that time the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has gloated over its success in getting the organization to take a stand against limitation on liquor prescriptions."

"In practically every state where intoxicating beverages are prohibited there are as many or more restrictions on medicinal whiskey as in the National Prohibition Act. Little is said about these state restrictions. Why so much about the national restrictions?"

Whisky, Not Health  
"The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and similar other organizations seem more intent in getting doctors to take out permits to prescribe whisky than they are in having them safeguard the public health. The majority of the doctors of this Nation do not have permits to prescribe whisky although a campaign was waged to induce them to apply for such permits."

"We have co-operated with legislative representatives of the American Medical Association to secure reasonable and safe regulations and will continue to do so, but to eliminate all restrictions and allow every doctor to use his own discretion in prescribing whisky would give the less responsible part of the profession an opportunity to make a living as prescription peddlers instead of doctors."

Charles Capeheart, president of the Association Against Impure Liquor, who seems to have constituted himself a spokesman, although it has been stated by the American Medical Association that he has nothing to do with its policies, replying to Mr. Wheeler said that his association desires to obtain an adequate supply of pure liquor for the physician, druggist and patient by eliminating legislative and administrative restrictions."

ADVOCATES RESERVING PARKS  
VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Lieut.-Col. W. W.

Poster, the noted Alpinist and advocate of park reservations in British Columbia in addressing a gathering of mining men told them why in his opinion they should not press for the right to develop mineral prospects in park areas. In the park reserves of British Columbia Colonel Foster saw the only possible hope of preserving for generations to come the wild, unmarred beauty of Alpine British Columbia. They would be worth more, he maintained, than exploited natural resources to British Columbia in the years to come.

## JAPAN AIMS AT FAIRNESS TO ALL

Delegate Voices Country's Wishes on Leaving for Geneva Conference

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—An agreement "based upon fairness to all and special advantages for none" will be Japan's goal in the forthcoming three-power naval limitation conference, Sadao Saburi, secretary of the Japanese delegation here en route to Geneva, said today. "Japan is going to the conference with an open heart and determined that three major naval powers shall reach a successful and constructive agreement," Saburi asserted.

The Japanese delegation, he added, is not going to Geneva with an elaborate program already mapped out to have its cruiser ratio increased or to obtain other advantages over other countries. "The principal thing is that it shall not happen that the United States, Great Britain and Japan try to agree and fail," he said. "Such questions as ratios and tonnage will be fully discussed by technicians so as to insure a final agreement fair to all parties."

"This is in reality a very important aspect of the conference, since any agreement containing an injustice to any of the parties will only be a source of future friction. The Geneva Conference will have enormous possibilities to increase international friendship and commercial relations deriving from such friendship," Saburi said.

"Japan keeps her eye on these possibilities and is called an idealist. Others keep their eyes on the possibilities of war and are called realists. As a matter of fact, I believe, the former are objects easily obtainable while, I believe, war between Japan, the United States and Great Britain is impossible, with the result that in reality we are the realists and the war-talkers are dealing with imaginary fears."

By Wireless  
ROME, May 18.—It is officially announced that the Italian Government has handed to the United States Ambassador in Rome Benito Mussolini's answer to President Coolidge's second note on the disarmament conference. Italy will reserve to itself the right to send a naval observer to the Washington conference should the outcome of the developments of the Geneva negotiations render this step necessary.

The Italian answer is couched in the most cordial terms, but the text will remain secret until it has reached the American President.

HUGE ELEVATOR CONTRACT  
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—The United Grain Growers, Limited, will erect a new terminal elevator at Port Arthur, at the head of the Great Lakes, having a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels of grain. The contract has been awarded to Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company of Winnipeg, and is stated to be the largest single contract for elevator capacity that has ever been given on the continent.

## DRAMA LEAGUE IN NEW YORK WILL DISBAND

Lack of Public Support and Money Given as Cause—Was "Good Play" Pioneer

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 18.—The New York center of the Drama League has decided to disband, according to an announcement just made here following a meeting of the league at the Town Hall Club. The reason for disbanding the New York center, as voiced by members present at the meeting, is lack of public support both in membership and money.

The Drama League of New York was organized in 1910 for the purpose of supporting good plays and a bulletin was issued regularly advising members regarding the attractions in the New York theaters. The Drama Book Shop at 29 West Forty-Seventh Street, was established and the annual Little Theater tournament for the David Belasco cup was started under the auspices of the Drama League.

Earnest appeals for public support failed to enlarge the membership and increase the funds, although made by distinguished members of the organization. A final membership and financial drive was inaugurated several weeks ago, at which time the statement was made that unless \$5000 in pledges and 5000 members were enrolled it would be necessary for the organization to disband. The appeal brought \$557 and applications for 200 new members. At the meeting just held Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the league, said:

"Every known kind of appeal for membership has been made except newspaper advertising. Either we haven't the goods the public wants or else we don't know how to sell them. We have neither the funds nor the support to continue any longer."

The Rev. Cranston Brenton, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, also a director of the league, declared that the national body was always in financial difficulties. The New York Drama League has not been affiliated with the Drama League of America, the offices of which are in Chicago, but the nationwide organization may take over the New York group if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

During the 17 years of its existence those actively engaged in the New York organization have been in addition to Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. James B. Curtis, Dr. S. M. Tucker, Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Grant Mitchell, Louise Glosser Hale, Mrs. Ben Alf Haggin, Mrs. Edith Isaacs, Miss Kate Ogilby, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Roland Holt, Miss Florence Overton, and Walter D. Toague.

## MANITOBA STUDYING UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Seeking a solution of the problem of unemployment, the Manitoba Government has appointed a commission to investigate the question. The commission comprises three members, Prof. R. W. Murchie of the Manitoba Agricultural College, chairman, representative of agriculture; W. H. Carter, a member of a large construction company, to represent the employers;

and F. J. Dixon, former leader of the Labor group in the Provincial Legislature, to represent the working element.

In announcing the appointment of the commission, John Bracken, the Premier, said that the Government's attention has been attracted to the situation by two outstanding facts—the annual difficulty in obtaining the 25,000 laborers required to harvest the crop on the prairies, followed by the recurring unemployment situation found in the cities during the winter months. This is due, he points out, to the unbalanced development of the industrial life on the prairies, requiring a large labor supply only certain months of the year.

## MEXICO SHOWS MANY PRODUCTS

Industrial Exhibit at Matamoros Proves of Varied Interest

MATAMOROS, Mex. (Special Correspondence)—Thousands of visitors from the United States attended the Matamoros industrial exposition held here in connection with the Cinco de Mayo celebration were astonished at the extent of the manufacturing going on in the country, as revealed by the exhibits. It was announced by Luis Rendon, secretary of the Matamoros Chamber of Commerce, that plans are to be made to have the exposition, annually in permanent buildings.

A special exhibit of leather goods, including some intricate work particularly in saddles, was a revelation. Furniture included carved work, wicker work, plain woodwork and iron beds. The carved work was of particular interest.

Brilliantly colored blankets seen in all border towns were shown in the making. A weaving machine was in full operation. The "Silla" or Chair Mountain near Monterrey was reproduced in soap. A red bulb glowed in the "crater," and added a realistic touch. Car wheels, steel grilles, small steel instruments and similar products of the Monterrey foundry were shown.

Monterrey tile in a number of intricate and colorful patterns was in special frames. Products of the Monterrey cotton mill were shown, as were Popo cord tires from Mexico's largest tire factory in Mexico City. Other rubber products of the factory were exhibited. The products of flour mills, baking companies, perfumers, candy manufacturers, curio makers, cotton oil mills, completed the display.

## ROTARY INTERNATIONAL HELD IN WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—To Winnipeg belongs the distinction of making Rotary International, declared George C. Rooks, a past district governor, in speaking at the annual convention of the fourth district, Rotary International, held in this city. Nearly 1000 persons attended the gathering, which was representative of the 24 Rotary clubs located in various centers in the Canadian prairie provinces.

In Winnipeg, the first Rotary Club outside of the United States was organized, Mr. Rooks said. Since then, Canada has been instrumental in establishing Rotary in two other parts of the British Empire, Australia and New Zealand. The French-speaking population of Canada is now taking an interest in the movement, too, Mr. Rooks said.

## WARNING VOICED TO REPUBLICAN WOMEN VOTERS

Mr. Hilles Says Assembly Election Has Bearing on Presidential Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 18.—Charles D. Hilles declared that President Coolidge has "impressed an administration with the stamp of his own personality and left upon it the traces of his intuitive sagacity" in a speech in which he warned 800 members of the Westchester County Women's Republican Club against exchanging the "present tranquillity and prosperity for experimentation."

The 1928 presidential campaign will begin in New York State with the nomination of candidates for the Assembly, asserted Mr. Hilles. Hilles defended the stand of Republican women, referring especially to a step toward his own presidential aspirations.

Referring to the issues of taxation, water power, the four-year term for state officials and prohibition, Mr. Hilles defended the stand of Republican women, referring especially to a step toward his own presidential aspirations.

Referring to the issues of taxation, water power, the four-year term for state officials and prohibition, Mr. Hilles defended the stand of Republican women, referring especially to a step toward his own presidential aspirations.

Referring to the issues of taxation, water power, the four-year term for state officials and prohibition, Mr. Hilles defended the stand of Republican women, referring especially to a step toward his own presidential aspirations.

Referring to the issues of taxation, water power, the four-year term for state officials and prohibition, Mr. Hilles defended the stand of Republican women, referring especially to a step toward his own presidential aspirations.

## GOV. FULLER GETS A. F. OF L. LETTER

Asks Executive to Act in Sacco-Vanzetti Case  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—An appeal to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts in behalf of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to institute a most rigid and thorough investigation of the Sacco and Vanzetti trial and conviction and the evidence offered in connection therewith, was made by William Green, president of the federation, in a statement issued here.

"There is a feeling in the public mind," says Mr. Green's statement, "that Sacco and Vanzetti were not accorded a fair trial."

"The executive council of the

American Federation of Labor entertains no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. Enough of doubt, however, has been created to cause it to believe that an investigation of the testimony and evidence submitted at the trial, now evidence which has been developed and the methods employed in bringing about their conviction should be made by the Governor of Massachusetts."

In another statement today Mr. Green reiterated the resolution of the American Federation of Labor to recognition of Soviet Russia voiced in recent convention of the organization.

## TRIPS DEMAND SAFETY IN CAR

A. A. A. Gives Advice on How to Prepare Machine for Summer Tours

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—With the time for annual summer trips drawing near, when the automobile must perform its best, with especial dependence on brakes and steering gear, the American Automobile Association has issued a bulletin containing helpful counsels on the preparation of the car for the journey. The car must be greased, the oil changed, all loose joints must be tightened, the tires, if any of them are worn to any extent, should be replaced, for starting out on weak tires may in some cases prove very unwise.

"No tour should be undertaken until the car has been thoroughly inspected," Thomas P. Henry, president of the A. A. A., is quoted as saying. "Particular attention should be centered upon its safety features. Brakes adequate for normal driving may prove inadequate of performing up to the standard demanded on the tour. Another feature that frequently escapes attention is the steering mechanism. Travel on the tour will be faster than one's usual pace, therefore this gear must be in the best of condition."

"Although it is not generally so regarded, the engine is one of the car's most important safety features. It must be performing at its best to deliver the extra power necessary for long trips at high speed. If one is certain of the carburetion and timing, one will have little trouble under ordinary conditions."

PACIFIC AIR MAIL PROPOSED  
SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Sealed proposals bidding for airplane mail service between transpacific steamships at Victoria, B. C., and Seattle are asked by the Post Office department here. The service is not to exceed 12 round trips from Seattle each month, and is advertised to begin July 1.

INGERSOLL RAND EXTRA  
Ingersoll Rand Company declared an extra dividend of \$1 on the common and the regular semi-annual \$2 preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record June 10.

## FRENCH FORMING CHEMICAL UNION

Plan Foreseen as Step in International Compacts to Govern Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—Consolidation of French chemical interests following the lines of German and British organizations reported to the Department of Commerce here is taken as an indication that international agreements will be reached after the consolidation of national interests in individual companies.

R. C. Miller, acting commercial attaché at Paris, has informed the department that the "Union Chimique" represents all the leading French chemical industries. A permanent industrial chemicals committee, somewhat along the lines of the French steel industry's "Comite Forges," will act as the directive organization of the union.

The announced purpose is to coordinate numerous independent activities that the French chemical resources, power and equipment may be better utilized, thereby advancing and protecting the industry as a whole.

Neither pooling of capital nor establishment of common sales agencies has yet been established but the formation of the union is said to mark the initial step toward development of a French organization patterned after the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany and the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Great Britain.

Formation of the Union Chimique is said to have a special significance at the present time because of French tariff and commercial treaty negotiations and because of discussions of several important producers. It is reported from France that continuing negotiations between French and German dyestuff manufacturers looking toward a marketing agreement were influential in the formation of the new Union Chimique, which has followed shortly on the heels of reports of negotiations between the German Dye Cartel and the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Great Britain.

PERKINS SILK SHOPS  
OF QUALITY, EST. 1908  
WHITE SILKS  
for the  
GRADUATE or BRIDE

40-inch Flat Crepes, \$1.67 to \$3.25  
40-inch Georgettes, \$1.69 to \$3.25  
36-inch White Taffeta, \$1.89  
Albany's First Silk Shop

Perkins Silk Shops  
15-17 North Pearl Street  
Over Kroger's & The Store  
ALBANY, N. Y.  
Branch, 244 Lark Street  
Parking Permitted  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED



NEW YORK CITY  
CHARLES E. BURNS  
Incorporated  
Commercial Printing  
CHURCH WORK  
"THE HOUSE OF SERVICE"  
198 Greenwich Street Cortlandt 4954

NEW YORK CITY  
LOUIS HART  
Established 1910  
CLEANERS and DYERS  
Spots removed without cleaning the entire garment.  
WE GUARANTEE ALL COLORS  
Goods called for and delivered.  
Special attention to mail orders.  
LOUIS HART  
1399 St. Nicholas Avenue at 130th Street  
Cortlandt 8590

Right Thinking  
Is reflected in the fabric, fit  
fashion and price of my  
clothes.  
Dangler  
Maker of Men's Clothes  
Only Imported Fabrics  
11 John Street, Corner Broadway  
NEW YORK CITY  
Cortlandt 8590

NEW YORK CITY  
Gifts of Distinction  
Our Handkerchief  
novelties are especially  
attractive and unusual  
and are priced from  
25c (see picture for  
one style) to \$1.00.  
Some at 1.50. Must be  
seen to realize their  
beauty.  
Perfume in odd size  
containers. New  
dresses, gloves, scarves  
and bags for your  
spring ensemble.  
Every Needle for the Ladies  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED  
Crest Novelty Shop  
Grand Central Terminal Subway  
Arcade, Next to Meade's Restaurant

## Reproduction Tables

Important for their Charm and Use

Tables of many types, many periods, many countries make up this interesting collection of small tables—so useful and so important to the complete decoration of a room. But all are carefully wrought reproductions of time-tested designs. The combined achievements of artists and artisans.



A mahogany Chippendale copy of fine design showing Chinese influence. With gallery top.  
\$150



A graceful French Provincial copy, showing Louis XV influence. Made in walnut.  
\$55



A Jacobean drop-leaf copy with turned legs—made of old oak. Top 26 1/2" by 25".  
\$65

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FLOORS

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUES, DECORATION AND REPRODUCTIONS



"As easy as a cushion" is the best description of the way our Solight straw hats feel on your head.

They've got a special cushion band 'round the inner brim that gives a felt hat fit.

For heads that are extra long or extra wide, our Sen-it straws come in "long oval" and "round oval" shapes.

Sizes include 8, \$3 to \$6.

National fraternity hatbands—  
Regimental hatbands—  
Fancy hatbands.

\*Registered Trademark.

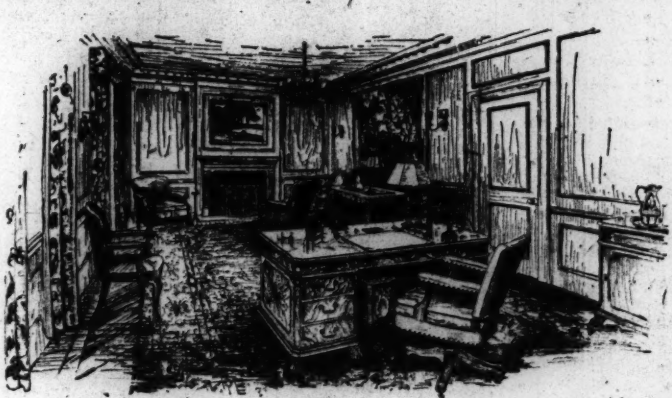
ROGERS PEET COMPANY  
Broadway at Liberty  
Broadway at Warren  
Broadway at 13th St.  
Herald Sq. at 35th St.  
New York City  
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Tremont at Bromfield  
Boston, Massachusetts

The WILLIAM F. WHOLEY CO. Inc.  
EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS  
11 East 36th Street - - - - - New York City

Telephone Caledonia 9810

Distributors for  
DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO. - GLOBE-WERNICKE CO. - GUNN FURNITURE CO.



There is an inspiration about beautifully designed office furniture that finds expression in more careful work and a constant reaching out to wider spheres of accomplishment.

THE man who sits in a dismal, colorless office, the companion of antiquated furniture, is not likely to bring out his best in such surroundings. To such a man we would suggest that he give up any idea he may possibly have that good work can't be done in an attractively furnished office. For we can tell him of many practical advantages that have accrued to those who have commissioned us to install furniture that gave their offices a new atmosphere of cordiality and brightness.



## TRAFFIC SAFETY PRIZES OFFERED BY GOV. FULLER

### Three Shields to Be Given to Cities and Towns Making Best Record

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19 (AP)—Announcement was made at the sessions of the sixth annual State conference on highway and industrial safety yesterday afternoon that Gov. Alvan T. Fuller would inaugurate a six-months' safety drive contest in which three shields for three different classes would be presented to cities and towns with a population of 10,000 or more.

The announcement was made by Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen, who came to Worcester to read the address prepared by Governor Fuller for the conference, the Governor being unable to attend.

The safety drive awards will be made through the Governor's council on street and highway safety upon such terms as they may determine, to cities and towns that make the best records during the six months beginning June 1 and ending Nov. 30.

**Prizes in Three Classes**

The Governor suggested that the cities and towns be divided into three classes and a prize offered in each class. It was also stated that Governor Fuller would personally choose the design of the shields.

Following the announcement of the contest, Lewis E. MacBryne, manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council, announced that the safety council was ready to assist the cities and towns entering the campaign.

The Governor's prepared address referred to last year's conference and to the successes and the failures in carrying on the work as planned to promote the safety of the highways. He went on to say:

**Parking on Both Sides**

"We have not yet succeeded in spurring all to do some of the things required to move traffic. There are cities of more than 100,000 population where you will find, on a Saturday night, parking permitted on both sides of the main street, a double line of street cars in operation, and delays of traffic so frequent as to amaze the out of town motorist who is accustomed to an even flow of traffic."

"We have cities of the same relative population where the casualties on the highway last year were double in one community to what they were in another. Nobody competent to express an opinion would charge the inhabitants of one city with being twice as careless as the other. But obviously there is a greater problem in one than in the other and therefore the greater need for a thorough study of it."

"If the Nation has passed the problem on to the state and the state in turn to the city, then we may expect the latter, in many instances, at least, to make one more pass and hand it to the individual, who in the motorist, the pedestrian and the parents of the young child. If the city has first done its own part—standardized its traffic signals so that they are uniform with the cities on either side, restricted its parking, intelligently routed its traffic—then it may require the individual to do his."

## RETAIL GROCERS OF STATE MEET

### Chain-Store Competition Is One of Topics Discussed by Association

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 19 (Special)—The twenty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association was held in this city yesterday afternoon and evening, the sessions being held in Knights of Pythias Hall.

The following officers were elected: President, William Hampton of Fall River; vice-presidents, William F. Alden of Whitman, John Boyle of Fitchburg, Paul C. Cunniff of Dorchester, R. E. Foy of Quincy, Frank F. Hill of Boston, Edward A. Hunt of Weymouth, John Hutchinson of Pittsfield, George W. Kealey of Arlington, William B. Loomis of Westfield, W. H. Sims of Braintree, John Torphy of Fall River, and James H. White of South Boston; directors, W. D. Adams of Allston, Charles H. Atwood of Haverhill, Oakes A. Brigham of South Braintree, Alanson Gray of Lowell, William Hampton of Fall River, Frederick Humphrey of East Weymouth, H. G. Phelps of Worcester, H. C. Richardson of Winchester, W. C. and E. Wakefield, Edwin L. Webster of Malden.

At the afternoon conference there was a discussion under the subject, "Can the Wholesaler Co-operate with the Retailer for the Benefit of All?" The main cause for complaint was in the claim that the retailers cannot meet the competition of the chain stores and it was the opinion that the wholesalers should give the association dealers goods at prices that would enable them to meet the chain store retail price competition, especially at certain times and seasons when the chain stores advertise big sales.

The chief speaker at the evening session following the banquet was Charles W. Myers, director of trade relations for Armour & Co. Mayor Fred C. McGregory extended the welcome of the city when the convention opened.

## SNOW REMOVAL LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

PORTLAND, Me., May 19 (AP)—An ordinance of the city of Portland, requiring the removal of snow from sidewalks within three hours after its fall, is held to be constitutional by the Maine Law Court. A decision written by Chief Justice Scott Wilson was received yesterday.

Ernest L. Small, respondent in a test case, who appealed from the municipal and superior courts, must pay a fine of \$10 and costs.

## INTERMUNICIPAL GROUP IS FORMED

### Regional Council Has Active Interest in 40 Communities

The Metropolitan Regional Council of Boston, comprising representatives from many of the 40 cities and towns in the metropolitan district and established to co-operate in all intermunicipal activities, met yesterday afternoon, electing as members of a general executive committee: W. H. Ballard, of W. H. Ballard & Co., operating the Statler Building, chairman; Ellerton J. Brehaut, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Theodore G. Bremner and Sylvester H. Scribner, Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy of the Boston City Planning Board, were elected secretary of the council.

Timothy P. Donohue, chairman of the Boston City Council's Greater Boston committee, presided, and stated that Mr. Ballard had offered the free use of headquarters for the Metropolitan Regional Council in the Statler Building.

## OPEN SABBATH IDEA OPPOSED

### Universalists Also Favor Better Regulation of Road Houses

MONSON, Mass., May 19 (AP)—The committee on official report of the Massachusetts Universalist convention here today presented a number of outstanding resolutions for adoption by the convention, on most of which favorable action is expected. The work of the Lord's Day League in opposition to Sunday sports was commended and a resolve favored by the committee protested against commercialization of the Sabbath. This action was favored in view of the fact that a legislative bill is said to be planned providing for a wide open Sabbath.

The committee favored a regulation of road houses, saying that the increase of motor traffic makes these a menace if unregulated. It was recommended by the committee that a committee of three be appointed to co-operate with the Massachusetts Civic League for improvement of conditions.

The committee also recommended that all possible means be employed for the prevention of crime and endorsed the work of the Harvard Law School in its study of crime. It urged adequate appropriations for police departments and support of all laws designed to lessen crime.

The Rev. LeRoy W. Coons, secretary of the convention, reported that there are 27 churches in the convention, besides six federated churches. North Attleboro was recommended as the place for the next convention.

## Some "Fundamentals" of Music



Charlotte Wellman, Charlotte directs a 150-Piece School Orchestra.

## ASKS RESPONSIBILITY IN BOOK CENSORING

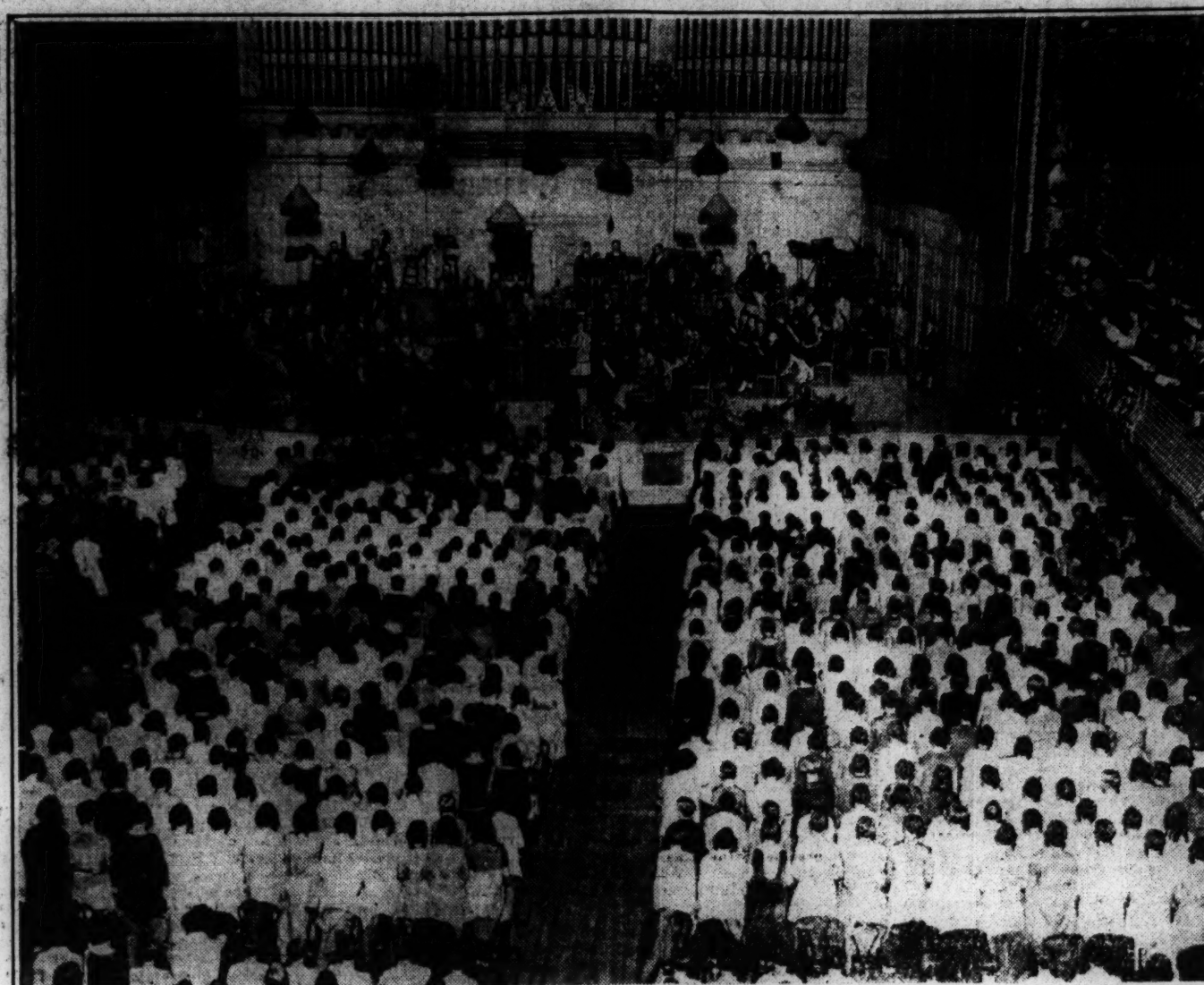
### Publisher, Minister and Librarian Discuss Question

Alfred Harcourt of Harcourt, Brace & Co., the Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, and Miller C. Wellman, librarian of Springfield, discussed the question of book censorship at a meeting held under the auspices of the Women's City Club last night.

Mr. Harcourt revealed that he had been unable to uncover the source responsible for the banning of several books in Boston recently. He said that police headquarters referred to the booksellers' committee, and the booksellers' committee referred him to the Watch and Ward Society. He urged that whatever action was taken in the matter of censorship, there should be definite responsibility.

Mr. Wellman expressed the view that in judging the moral effects of books on youth, the entire work should be taken into account, not merely one or two passages, as under the wording of the present Massachusetts statute. Dr. Calkins outlined the work of his society. Nearly 1000 members and guests of the Women's City Club were present at the meeting, at which Mrs. William Z. Ripley presided.

## Pupils Voicing Their Indorsement of Music Week



Hundreds of School Children of Boston Public Schools Singing in Symphony Hall, Accompanied by the Public Schools Orchestra.

## Musical Ability Is Shown by Children's Orchestras

Raised only by the height of a grand piano on which she stood from the place where some of the world's great symphony conductors have stood, Miss Charlotte Wellman, 7 years old, of the Atherton School yesterday conducted a rhythmic orchestra, composed of 150 children from six primary schools. Basic music was accompanied by a phonograph. To this little Miss Wellman added a precision of direction and control of her youthful ensemble that might often be hoped for in more mature orchestras. She took her own task seriously.

proud of the music in its public schools and we look forward to this concert each year."

Alvan Jr. heaved a small sigh and smiled, for he and his mother had conferred sympathetically about her unfamiliarity with speaking, and his conviction that she would do well what was expected of her had been vindicated.

For the "War March of the Priests" from Mendelssohn's "Athalia," conducted by H. Dana Strother, the performance of the Junior Symphony Orchestra of the Boston Public Schools was impressive. Herein the organ accompaniment was played by a boy who could not have been more than 15 years old, but who had somehow acquired a mellow and beautiful touch and a perfect command of pedals and combinations of stops.

While the formal program progressed, there occupied the main floor an attentive and highly appreciative audience of something more than 1000 children. After the Boston Public School Symphony Band and a Symphony orchestra had contributed their ambitious numbers, this audience was transformed into an astonishingly well co-ordinated and controlled chorus for the various singing of "Lead Kindly Light," Sullivan's dance from "The Gondoliers" and other appropriate songs. For the "To Thee, O Country," familiar now to public school children of the last quarter century, the volume and suave finish of phrasing were singularly impressive.

The event was arranged as a part of the Boston Civic Music Festival, of which Mrs. William Arms Fisher is executive chairman and the children composing chorus, band and orchestra were gathered from 18 school districts. Mr. O'Shea conducted the chorus numbers and Ida McCarthy O'Shea and Agnes Marie Kern served as pianist and organist.

## Henry Gideon to Lecture

Henry Gideon will give the State University Extension lecture tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in Boston Teachers College, Huntington Avenue, in the Boston Civic Music Festival lecture series. His subject will be "The Rebirth of Choral Singing." Preceding the lecture there will be a half-hour of vocal instrumental music.

On the same evening at 8 o'clock Prof. Street of the New England Conservatory of Music will lecture in the Michael Angelo School. Both lectures are free to the public. The lecture by Miss Mary Terrell scheduled for May 19 at English High School has been postponed.

## "The First Edition" to Go Barnstorming

Guests at the Masonic Home in Charlton, near Worcester, are looking forward to Saturday afternoon, at which time the entire cast of "The First Edition" will present the two-act musical comedy, recently staged at the Pine Arts Theater under the auspices of the Fourth Estate Lodge of Masons, a lodge composed chiefly of newspapermen.

Arrangements for the visit were made through Dudley H. Ferrell, Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. Forty-five members of the cast will leave Boston in special automobiles. The show will be presented late in the afternoon, followed by a picnic supper on the grounds.

James W. Phelps, Worshipful Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, will be in charge of the party.

## MR. SCANLON NAMED BY BANK OFFICERS

### Chosen President of Association at Annual Session

Joseph E. Scanlon of the First National Bank of Boston was elected president of the Bank Officers Association of Boston at their annual meeting in the Elks Hotel last evening, succeeding William Willett of the Federal Reserve Bank. A buffet supper was served preceding the business meeting which was followed by the presentation of a "three ring circus." Approximately 1000 members attended.

Other officers elected were: William E. Chamberlain, State Street Trust Company, and Leo W. Hueglin, New England Trust Company, vice presidents; George P. Nason, Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, secretary; Harold A. Yeames, Webster and Atlas National Bank, treasurer; Theron A. Apollonio, Suffolk Savings Bank, and Wilfred T. Carleton, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, directors, for two years; Frederic W. Rugg, National Rockland Bank, trustee for three years, and Leroy S. Ilsey, American Trust Company, auditor for three years.

## Heads Bank Officers



JOSEPH E. SCANLON

## MRS. PETERSON HEAD OF RADCLIFFE CLUB

### The annual meeting of the Radcliffe Club of Boston for the election of officers was held yesterday afternoon at the Cambridge Boat Club.

The officers follow: President, Mrs. Sydney Peterson, Duxbury and Boston; vice-president, Miss Marjorie Hurd, Cambridge; corresponding secretary, Miss Rosalie Field, Cambridge; treasurer, Miss Margaret Hills, Belmont. The directors elected for two years are: Mrs. Edward R. Cogswell Jr., Newton Center; Mrs. Charles Linscott, Needham; Miss Miriam Bunker, Wellesley Hills; Mrs. S. Bruce Elwell, Cambridge. The retiring president, presided at the meeting and showed moving pictures of last year's commencement exercises at Radcliffe and of the Radcliffe camp.

## FIFTY-YEAR MASONS MEDAL RECIPIENTS

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19 (Special)—Fifteen members of Athol Lodge, A. F. & A. M., who have been members of the order for 50 years or more were presented with medals for their half-century or more Masonic service, at a special communication of Athol Lodge held in the Grecian chamber of the Masonic Temple last night.

Those who received the medals were Charles S. Day, Moses D. Gilman, George Jennison, J. Frank Stone, William W. Johnson, Frank A. Beane, Albert H. Mirick, Josiah H. Long, Jacob Holden, Phineas L. Rider, Walter M. Benedict, Theodore F. Allen, Frank E. Sessions, Frank W. Clark and William H. Kenyon.

## HEAVY TRAFFIC HELD UP AS BAR TO B. & M. TRUCKS

### Problems of steamship loading, freight handling, truck movements, and labor costs were explained at great length, accompanied by detailed technical information at the fourth day of the hearing before John McChord, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, on the petition of the Boston & Maine Railroad to substitute trucks for lighters in handling through freight which they interchange with the Merchants & Miners' Transportation Company at Boston.

The hearing, which is at the library of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is expected to be completed late today.

The M. & M. Company finished their defense after which the B. & M. submitted additional testimony and the examiner, it is expected, will close the hearing by taking the issue under advisement. Traffic congestion in the streets of Boston as the reason for continuing the present system of harbor lighters was again discussed. E. J. Brehaut, manager of the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, testified relating to various traffic counts taken by the chamber and similar data gathered from long experience.

He said that the Charlestown Bridge bore the heaviest traffic in and out of the downtown district of Boston, Northern Avenue, he said, is heavily congested and 87 per cent of this traffic is composed of heavy trucks or other vehicles.

Charles H. Maynard, general agent of the M. & M. at Boston, said he has been connected with the company most of the time since 1905. Lighter service in interchanging freight with the B. & M., he said, is efficient, economical, and satisfactory.

The practice of using lighters is in conformity with long practice on this port, he continued, starting in August of 1910. Prior to that time the M. & M. asked the railroad if the lighterage system between the two carriers would be permanent, because of the heavy expense involved in building lighters, said Mr. Maynard.

Assurances were given that the arrangement would be permanent, he said, and that lighters were built and tugs provided by the M. & M. The company now operates 10 lighters, the present cost of which is \$28,000 each. Freight interchanged at this port in 1923 totaled 124,052 tons; in 1924 it was 113,642 tons and in 1925 it was 140,955, and in 1926 it was 123,096 tons, he said.

Under present arrangements most of the freight received by the M. & M. at Boston is forwarded by their own trucks to the docks, and the rest on Mystic docks in the B. & M. cars, he testified, in seeking to show the efficiency of the present system. Lighters, through freight, permits utilizing both sides of a steamship at one time, permitting full loading or unloading of the vessel quickly enough for sailing on scheduled time, he said. Lighters, he explained, are moored alongside the vessels on the waterfront, the freight being moved by an open cargo port while at the same time similar ports are being used on the pier side, through which local freight is handled that goes to or from the pier by truck.

Four to five hours delay in loading or unloading steamships would follow abandoning of the harbor lighters because of the inability to use only one side of the ship under those conditions and increased congestion of cargo on the piers, testified Mr. Maynard, who submitted a large group of photographs showing street congestion in the general vicinity of Pier 2, South Boston, on the pier and on the lighters being used by the company.

Pier 2, South Boston, the M. & M. location, is not large enough to handle all the through freight now handled by lighters, and at the same time accommodate local freight now handled on the pier, he said. Lighter freight goes directly from lighter to steamer or vice versa at no time going on the wharf. From 50 to 75 per cent of the total area of Pier 2 would be needed to accommodate

freight now handled by lighters, he said, and the pier is already occupied in handling local merchandise.

Traffic is already about as dense as it is possible for it to be and still move at Pier 2, said Mr. Maynard. Between 8 and 5 o'clock on an average business day the count showed 1429 vehicles passing in or out of the pier. Additional trucks to handle goods now lightered are not practicable and pier space limitations make it next to impossible to so handle it. Sailing schedules, which are of vital importance in moving through freight because of train connections in the South, could not be maintained if trucks were used, instead of harbor lighters, he said.

Mr. Maynard remained on the stand most of the morning and testified that it was the first important proceeding in the 75 years history of his company in which the M. & M. had been forced to seek protection of the law as far as he knew.

He outlined a series of conferences with B. & M. officials relative to interchange of freight and said that by mutual agreement the labor cost at handling freight at Pier 45, Mystic, was divided as follows: 58 per cent of the cost to be paid by the M. & M. and 42 per cent by the railroad. This was voluntarily changed, he said, by the M. & M. to 60 per cent to be paid by the steamship company and 40 per cent by the railroad.

The M. & M. desires to continue the present arrangement of using harbor lighters, Mr. Maynard continued, and is firmly convinced that this is the proper method of interchanging freight and for the best interests of shippers and from viewpoint of service, he said.

Following completion of all testimony, Mr. McChord is expected to set a date, previous to which, counsel for either side will be permitted to file complaints, arguing on various points one way or the other.

## 'BLUE PRINCE' WILL BE PLAYED TONIGHT

"The Blue Prince," by Jacinto Benavente, will be presented by the Ilder Club of Radcliffe this evening on the steps of Agassiz House at 8:30 o'clock. Edward Massey has directed the production.

The cast includes: The Prince, Corliss Wilber; Tony, Jessica Hill; the King, Charles Leatherbee; the Queen, Margaret Elfinger; Tutor, James Barre; Woodchoppers, Charles Hicks and Gerald Harrington; the Ogre, Kingsley Perry; Ogness, Frances Small; Old Woman, Helen Field; King Chuchurnow, Edward Massey; Princesses, Elizabeth Randolph, Sue Nirmis, Margaret Cook; Elizabeth Belcher, stage manager; Katrina Hitchcock, Ruth Byers, Ruth Buxbaum; Court Ladies, Estelle

Problems of steamship loading, freight handling, truck movements, and labor costs were explained at great length, accompanied by detailed technical information at the fourth day of the hearing before John McChord, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, on the petition of the Boston & Maine Railroad to substitute trucks for lighters in handling through freight which they interchange with the Merchants & Miners' Transportation Company at Boston.

The hearing, which is at the library of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is expected to be completed late today.

The M. & M. Company finished their defense after which the B. & M. submitted additional testimony and the examiner, it is expected, will close the hearing by taking the issue under advisement. Traffic congestion in the streets of Boston as the reason for continuing the present system of harbor lighters was again discussed. E. J. Brehaut, manager of the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, testified relating to various traffic counts taken by the chamber and similar data gathered from long experience.

He said that the Charlestown Bridge bore the heaviest traffic in and out of the downtown district of Boston, Northern Avenue, he said, is heavily congested and 87 per cent of this traffic is composed of heavy trucks or other vehicles.

Charles H. Maynard, general agent of the M. & M. at Boston, said he has been connected with the company most of the time since 1905. Lighter service in interchanging freight with the B. & M., he said, is efficient, economical, and satisfactory.

The practice of using lighters is in conformity with long practice on this port, he continued, starting in August of 1910. Prior to that time the M. & M. asked the railroad if the lighterage system between the two carriers would be permanent, because of the heavy expense involved in building lighters, said Mr. Maynard.

Assurances were given that the arrangement would be permanent, he said, and that lighters were built and tugs provided by the M. & M. The company now operates 10 lighters, the present cost of which is \$28,000 each. Freight interchanged at this port in 1923 totaled 124,052 tons; in 1924 it was 113,642 tons and in 1925 it was 140,955, and in 1926 it was 123,096 tons, he said.

## RUSSIA MAKES BIG DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

and foreign goods are among the further resolutions passed by the committees of the Economic Conference. The free circulation of raw material is now declared to be one of the essential conditions for the healthy development of trade.

A second subcommittee on commerce has also declared in favor of long-term commercial treaties for securing equality in tariff treatment. A resolution in favor of the nationalization and standardization of industry on international as well as on national lines led to a lively debate on safeguarding the interests of those workers who might be thrown out of employment during the first stages of the adoption of the efficient method of manufacture and it has been agreed that the co-operation of the employees should be sought in every instance.

The workers' representatives thus having their apprehension lessened, finally consented to a proposition demanding that trade unions should consent to the application of the process of rationalization, calculated to secure to the community the greatest ability and a higher standard of living.

The appointment of a small committee, including Henry M. Robinson, United States; Walter T. Layton, Great Britain; Ernest Henderson, Germany; M. Serrys, France, to examine the effects of high tariffs on the German reparations scheme is regarded as a recognition that in the present circumstances, the transfer of the Dawes payments may be difficult.

Protectionists do not appear disturbed by the free trade trend of the Tariff Committee's resolution, for in their view the action recommended refers only to the higher tariffs passed since the war.

## UTILITIES BOARD APPROVES ISSUE OF EDISON STOCK

### Proceeds From 66,734 New Shares at \$215 to Pay Old Indebtedness

The State Department of Public Utilities has approved the issue by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, at the price of \$215, of 66,734 shares of new capital stock of the par value of \$100 each.

The proceeds from this issue amounting to \$14,347,810, will be applied solely to the payment and cancellation of outstanding obligations of the company in the amount of \$8,373,185.02, as represented by its outstanding promissory notes Aug. 31, 1926; the remainder will be applied to the payment of obligations incurred for additions, extensions, and betterments to its plant and property made or to be made subsequent to Aug. 31, 1926, which are properly capitalizable.

If any shares of this issue remain unsubscribed for by the stockholders the commission orders that such shares shall be offered for sale at public auction at some suitable place in Boston.

## Order of the Commission

The order issued by the commission reads, in part:

"This is an application by the Edison Illuminating Company of Boston, in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of Chapter 164 of the General Laws as amended, for authority to issue 66,734 shares of additional capital stock of the par value of \$100 each, and of the aggregate par value of \$6,673,400, for the purpose of raising money to be used to meet the costs of new construction, extensions and permanent improvements already made, and to pay for needed additions to a permanent improvement of the company's plant and property."

"Said shares were to be issued at the price of \$190 each, as determined by its directors, which would yield \$12,699,160.

"The company submitted a detailed statement of the expenditures already made, which statement has been checked by the accounting division of the department and the property has been inspected.

**Provides for Big Expenditure**

The company has expended for capital purposes up to and including Aug. 31, 1926, \$17,447,445.79. An examination of the company's capital accounts disclosed that there had been included in this amount certain expenditures not properly capitalizable, amounting to \$3,445,536.76. Deducting this sum leaves a net expenditure of \$14,001,909.03, which we feel may properly be represented by securities.

"Stock has heretofore been issued to the amount of \$7,623,734.07 and bonds aggregating \$1,410,000, or a total of outstanding securities of \$7,703,734.07. Deducting this sum, \$7,038,734.07, from the \$14,001,909.03, before mentioned, leaves \$6,965,175.02 for which no securities have been issued.

"It appears that the company has retired its bonds and now wishes to issue stock to provide proceeds to pay floating indebtedness of \$1,410,000, incurred in such retirement, making a sum of \$3,373,185.02, which is properly capitalizable. The company has issued coupon notes of \$300,000 maturing Jan. 1, 1928, before mentioned, in the sum of \$3,373,185.02, leaving the sum of \$3,373,185.02 as expenditures made up to and including Aug. 31, 1926, for which stock may now properly be issued.

**For Additions to Plant**

"From Aug. 31, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1926, the company expended for capital additions the sum of \$3,119,706.54, as evidenced by its return for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1926, and on file with this department. Subsequent to Dec. 31, 1926, the company appears to have made or to have committed itself to expenditures of at least \$3,000,000, for additions to its plant and property. The last item in this category, \$3,119,706.54 and \$3,000,000, have not been checked by the accounting division of this department but the property has been inspected, and we are satisfied that sums exceeding the total of these two items have been expended for capitalizable purposes. To summarize:

Expended to Aug. 31, 1926, \$8,373,185.02  
Aug. 31, 1926 to Dec. 31, 1926, 3,119,706.54  
Since Dec. 31, 1926, 3,000,000.00  
Total of \$14,492,891.56

"On the basis of the company's petition, the total amount at the price fixed by the directors would have amounted to \$17,751,510. The amount of notes outstanding as of Aug. 31, 1926, was \$8,340,000. The dividend on these notes at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on par.

"The department deems that the price fixed by the directors is so low as to be inconsistent with the public interest, and fixes the price at which the shares of stock may be issued at \$215 a share.

"On this basis the number of shares should be reduced to 66,734, to aggregate at \$215 a share the sum of \$14,347,810, in payment and cancellation of the outstanding \$8,373,185.02, to approximate the amount above set forth, i. e., \$14,492,891.56."

## STOCKHOLDERS GET CONTROL

NEWPORT, R. I., May 19 (Special)—Packer Braham, president of the Newport City & Light Company, has announced that the stockholders protective committee has been successful in acquiring a voting majority in its attempt to prevent control of the local company passing to the United States Power & Light Corporation of Chicago. Competition for the control of the stock was marked by each side offering \$150 per share for it. The Newport company has \$500,000 in capital stock at \$100 par value with no bonds outstanding.

## WOMEN VOTERS ELECT

CONCORD, N. H., May 19 (AP)—Mrs. H. C. Kittredge of this city was elected president today of the Hampshire League of Women Voters at its annual meeting. The league voted to investigate voting methods and jury service in this State and to study the operations of the Sheppard-Towner Act. The work of the New England Council will also be studied.







THE BEST MAKES  
VARIOUS STYLES  
POPULAR PRICES  
MCDOWELL & CO.



# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## OFFICIAL VODKA FAILS TO CHECK ILLICIT LIQUOR

Russian Claim That Legal Vodka Would Stop Traffic Is Proved False

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—The idea that the legalized drink trade is a cure for the evils of illicit drinking has received little confirmation in Russia's recent experiment in this direction. Although the manufacture and sale of vodka, Russia's strongest drink, with an alcoholic content of 40 per cent, now constitutes a state monopoly, the consumption of "samogon," or "moonshine" whiskey, far from being eliminated, has actually shown a tendency to increase during the last year, according to the best available statistics. And Mr. M. Frumkin, a writer in the official Soviet newspaper Izvestia, voices an urgent plea for a reversal of the earlier severe legal repressive measures against makers and sellers of illicit liquor which had been allowed to fall into disuse.

Before the war excessive alcoholism constituted one of Russia's gravest national problems. This excessive alcoholism was stimulated by the fact that the Tsarist Government maintained a monopoly covering the manufacture and sale of vodka, which brought hundreds of millions of dollars into the state treasury every year, but stupefied and brutalized the masses of consumers who fell under the influence of this strong drink. At the outbreak of the war the Tsar stopped the sale of vodka, and at first this prohibition was maintained by the Soviet Government and even extended to include other alcoholic beverages.

State-Made Vodka Renewed But after the introduction of the New Economic Policy in 1921 the sale of most alcoholic drinks was again permitted, only vodka remaining under the ban. And in the autumn of 1925 the state again began to manufacture and sell vodka at the pre-war alcoholic content of 40 per cent. Several factors combined to cause this backward step; the Soviet Finance Commissariat could scarcely be indifferent to the increased revenue involved and it was felt that the peasants would part more readily with their surplus grain for the state trade organizations, which disposed of inadequate quantities of textiles, boots and agricultural machinery, could supplement these useful wares with the old temptation of vodka.

But the chief excuse offered by the proponents of the restoration of vodka was that prohibition had already been practically nullified by the wide manufacture of samogon in the peasant districts. The legal sale of vodka, it was argued, would drive out the samogon habit, and then could be curtailed or stopped at some future time.

A Futile Argument But events have not justified this argument. In the beginning there was a drop in the manufacture of samogon, if one is to judge from the police reports; the average figure of 30.9 samogon cases out of every 100 police reports for 1924-1925 fell to 20.3 in the last three months of 1925, immediately after the resumption of the legal sale of vodka. In this connection, however, it should be noted that police vigilance in pursuing and apprehending operators of illicit stills relaxed considerably after the resumption of the state sale of vodka. And, during 1926, instead of a decline, there was a steady increase in the manufacture of samogon. From 20.3 the number of samogon cases rose to 23.6.

Now, more than 18 months after the restoration of the state sale of vodka, Mr. Frumkin estimates that the sale of samogon at least equals in quantity the sale of the state vodka; and, as is evident from the police figures for 1926, the tendency is toward increase rather than diminution. The cheaper price of the samogon is an important factor in this connection. While a bottle of state vodka costs 1.10 rubles, a corresponding quantity of samogon is sold at the most for no more than 60 or 70 kopecks.

Laxity of Enforcement The easy character and lax administration of the existing laws have also contributed to the continued persistence of samogon. The making of liquor for personal consumption is not punishable; and this opens a wide loophole of excuse for bootleggers. Even cases where the making of liquor for sale is definitely established are often very much delayed in coming to trial and the punishment, when inflicted, is usually insufficient to act as deterrents to future offenses.

Mr. Frumkin believes that the only remedy for the samogon evil lies in a decided strengthening of the laws and their enforcement. So he recommends that the manufacture of liquor for personal consumption be made a legal offense, liable to summary punishment, with confiscation, if necessary, of part of the offender's property.

Severe Penalties Advocated More serious penalties in his opinion should be imposed on professional manufacturers of illicit liquor. The fines levied in such cases should be divided in equal proportion between the informers and the

Members Florist Telegraph Delivery

H. W. Sheppard

801 Race Street

Formerly E. G. Hill Floral Co.

Cincinnati 1932-1933

THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Drainage

Excavation

Foundation

Roofs

Windows

Doors

Painting

Plumbing

local authorities, who should use their share for cultural and educational purposes.

## ADELAIDE GETS NEW MINISTRY

Overwhelming Defeat of Labor Attributed to Financial Policy

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—By an overwhelming majority the Labor Government was defeated after three years in office, and a combined party representative of Liberal and Country interests placed on the ministerial benches. The result came as a shattering blow to the trades hall element. In the Assembly, or Lower House, consisting of 46 members, the Labor Party has been reduced from 28 to 17 seats. The Pact (consisting of Liberals and Country members) having 27 seats, the remaining 2 being independents.

The issue that dominated the elections was the position of South Australia's finances. Under the Labor Government a large deficit had accrued, although there have been prosperous seasons and largely increased revenues. It seemed inevitable that with continued heavy expenditure extra taxation would be levied, and the general feeling in the community was that the limit of the burden had been reached if industry and production were not to be affected. The Pact accused the Government of having allowed the finances to drift without making any businesslike attempt to at least balance the ledger. The new Premier, Mr. Butler, showed that during the three years that the Labor Party was in office nearly \$25,000,000 had been spent with little to show for it in the way of material advancement. It is the intention of the new Government to appoint at once a committee of financial experts to advise upon the best methods of placing the state ledger on a satisfactory basis.

South Australia will now have a changed industrial policy. It believes that a minimum wage should be guaranteed to all workers, but considers that both the state and the men ought to benefit by a premium being paid for skill and industry. The Premier does not hold that the system should be forced upon the workers, but that it should be adopted by the Government in order to provide a practical example of its general advantages.

Arrangements for the preservation of Karnak Temple, parts of which were in danger of collapsing, were outlined in The Christian Science Monitor last year. It is now possible to give some account of the work which has been done during the winter by the Egyptian Department of Antiquities. A recent visit to the temple revealed that an interesting stage of the operations had been reached.

## ALLIANCE COMPLETED OF LITTLE ENTENTE

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hattifue

BELGRADE, May 19.—The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Marinkovich, in a recent statement to the press, said that the Little Entente is too modest, since it is neither small nor an entente, but a formal alliance of three states which represent a big political, military and diplomatic power of Europe. Such an alliance does not change with every wind and cannot be compared with the various ephemeral diplomatic combinations so frequent recently. "Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia have agreed to complete the alliance by means of close economic co-operation and mutual concession. Regarding the recognition of Russia, it is agreed that each state should retain its former liberty of action in this respect."

## PROHIBITION STYLED 'SPLENDID EXPERIMENT'

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hattifue

LONDON, May 19.—"There is a great difference of opinion about prohibition in America, but everyone is agreed that I am right to take the chair at a protest meeting against this country's being engaged in bootlegging to the United States." The Bishop of London made this remark to the diocesan branch of the Church of England Temperance Society here.

When in America, he added, he was asked what he thought of prohibition. His reply was that it was the affair of a great and friendly nation and it was not for him to criticize, but so far as he could help it no one in England should try to spoil their splendid experiment.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

The Cup and Saucer

LUNCHEON 65c

DINNER \$1.00

SUNDAY DINNER \$1.25

8310 Polk Avenue

Between 26th and 27th Streets

Tel. Havemeyer 2160

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

GARDENS BAKE SHOP

"Good Things to Eat"

8300 Polk Avenue

Tel. Newtown 1960

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Roosevelt Men's Shop

Jackson Heights Theatre Bldg., 25th St.

Branch, Loew's Woodside Theatre Bldg.

Haberdashers and Hatters

Straw Hats by

KNOX-BLUM & KOCH-PEDEGREG

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

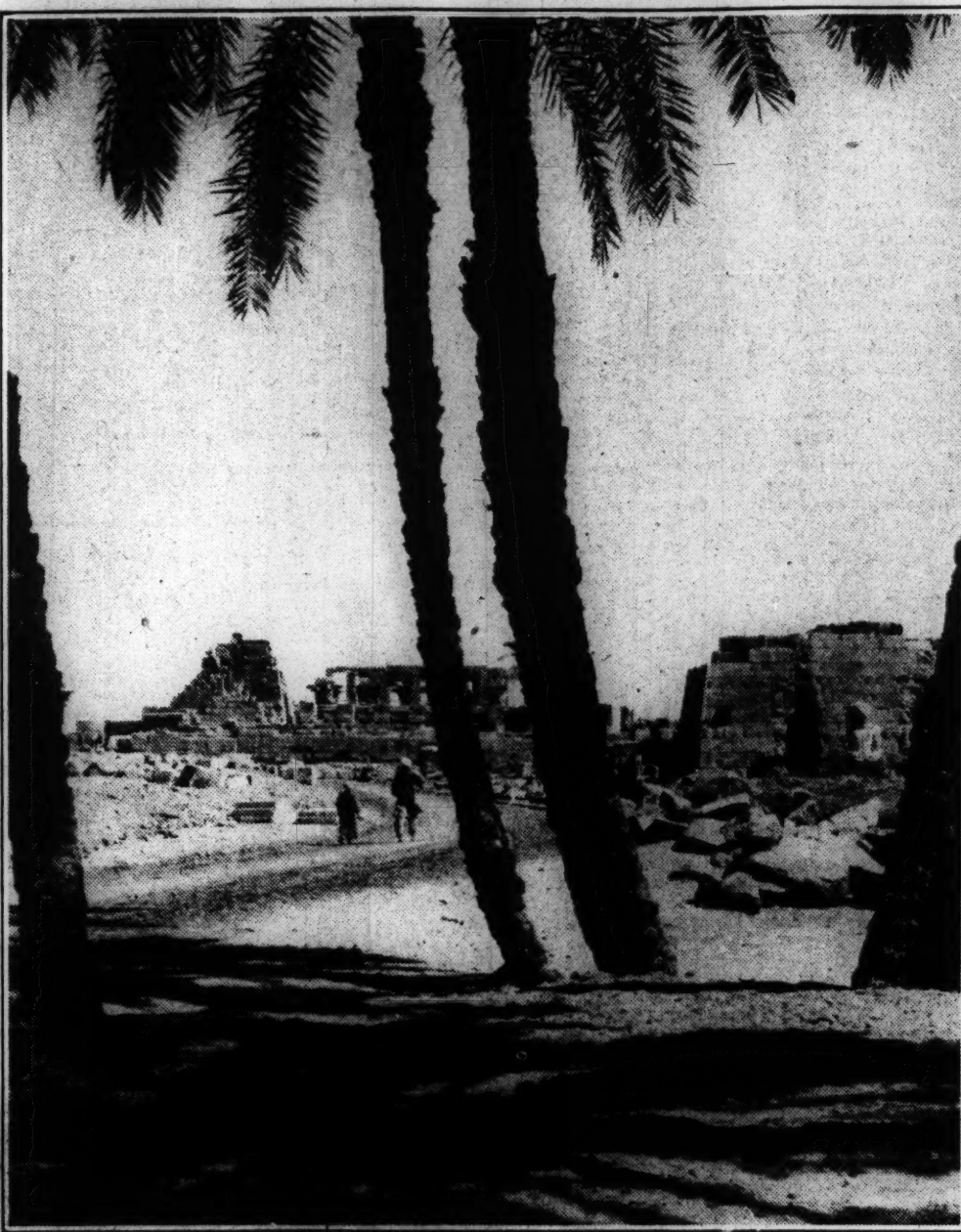
The Curiosity Shop Inc.

A place where one can find unusual values in American Antiques—Books—Gifts and Interior Decorations. Little Services are rendered with as much pleasure as big ones.

26th Street and Polk Avenue

Tel. Havemeyer 10347

## Ruins of Karnak, With Temple of Ammon Ra at Right



By Cowling from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Cairo Contractors Are Endeavoring to Save Historic Temple

## Work to Save Karnak Temple Pushed Ahead by Egyptians

Famous Columns on Site of Ancient Thebes Now Threatened by Erosion Can Be Saved by Delicate Operation of Replacing the Foundations

CAIRO (Special Correspondence)—Arrangements for the preservation of Karnak Temple, parts of which were in danger of collapsing, were outlined in The Christian Science Monitor last year. It is now possible to give some account of the work which has been done during the winter by the Egyptian Department of Antiquities. A recent visit to the temple revealed that an interesting stage of the operations had been reached.

Entering by the main gateway of the temple, on the western side, down the avenue of ram-headed sphinxes, through the lofty First, or Ptolemaic, pylons into the forecourt, brought into view the hollow tower of scaffolding erected around the famous single lotus capital column of the Ethiopian Pharaoh Taharka. The column itself, however, is no more, having been dismantled, block by block, till now, nothing remains of this masterpiece of artistry save the base platform and the foundations.

A Celebrated Column Constructed some 350 years before the Christian era, this graceful column has remained, standing throughout the ages until today, the object perhaps of more admiration than any other relic of "Hundred Gated Thebes" in the temple area, and certainly, the altered appearance of the forecourt, denuded of its center-piece, is quite startling. At present the Cairo contractors, who have been sent up to undertake this delicate operation, are concentrating their efforts on the foundations, which have now been laid bare, and will be thoroughly consolidated against any further risk of erosion, and consequent instability for many centuries to come.

This task will, it is learned, probably occupy the greater part of the remainder of the present season, and in consequence the operation of re-erecting the column, accurately to its former state, stone by stone, will not be undertaken till the winter of 1927-28.

The Temple of Ammon Proceeding toward the center of activity in the Temple of Ammon, the visitor passes between the second pylons into the Hypostyle Hall. Here, at the southern end of the hall, is an interlacing of scaffolding so vast that imagination inevitably compares the present scene with that which must have obtained at the time of the original construction of this impressive hall during the reigns of Pharaohs Horemheb and Ramesses I, 3270 years ago.

Here 27, of a total of 81 of the papyrus capital columns, whose foundations have been found to be seriously affected by the constant erosion of saline water, have this season received attention. The methods adopted appear somewhat drastic, being no less than the complete removal of the entire foundations of each column, and their replacement by new concrete foundations, erected on the bed-rock to which the present crumbling bases extend. It appears that there is no other course which can guarantee the future stability of these rows of columns, for the present subterranean portions are eroded to such an extent that the blow of a hatchet crumbles the stone like chalk; and there is always the risk that the fall of a single column may prove

fatal, being no less than the complete removal of the entire foundations of each column, and their replacement by new concrete foundations, erected on the bed-rock to which the present crumbling bases extend. It appears that there is no other course which can guarantee the future stability of these rows of columns, for the present subterranean portions are eroded to such an extent that the blow of a hatchet crumbles the stone like chalk; and there is always the risk that the fall of a single column may prove

fatal, being no less than the complete removal of the entire foundations of each column, and their replacement by new concrete foundations, erected on the bed-rock to which the present crumbling bases extend. It appears that there is no other course which can guarantee the future stability of these rows of columns, for the present subterranean portions are eroded to such an extent that the blow of a hatchet crumbles the stone like chalk; and there is always the risk that the fall of a single column may prove

fatal, being no less than the complete removal of the entire foundations of each column, and their replacement by new concrete foundations, erected on the bed-rock to which the present crumbling bases extend. It appears that there is no other course which can guarantee the future stability of these rows of columns, for the present subterranean portions are eroded to such an extent that the blow of a hatchet crumbles the stone like chalk; and there is always the risk that the fall of a single column may prove

fatal, being no less than the complete removal of the entire foundations of each column, and their replacement by new concrete foundations, erected on the bed-rock to which the present crumbling bases extend. It appears that there is no other course which can guarantee the future stability of these rows of columns, for the present subterranean portions are eroded to such an extent that the blow of a hatchet crumbles the stone like chalk; and there is always the risk that the fall of a single column may prove

fatal, being no less than the complete removal of the entire foundations of each column, and their replacement by new concrete foundations, erected on the bed-rock to which the present crumbling bases extend. It appears that there is no other course which can guarantee the future stability of these rows of columns, for the present subterranean portions are eroded to such an extent that the blow of a hatchet crumbles the stone like chalk; and there is always the risk that the fall of a single column may prove

fatal, being no less than the complete removal of the entire foundations of each column, and their replacement by new concrete foundations, erected on the bed-rock to which the present crumbling bases extend. It appears that there is no other course which can guarantee the future stability of these rows of columns, for the present subterranean portions are eroded to such an extent that the blow of a hatchet crumbles the stone like chalk; and there is always the risk that the fall of a single column may prove

fatal, being no less than the complete removal of the entire foundations of each column, and their replacement by new concrete foundations, erected on the bed-rock to which the present crumbling bases extend. It appears that there is no other course which can guarantee the future stability of these rows of columns, for the present subterranean portions are eroded to such an extent that the blow of a hatchet crumbles the stone like chalk; and there is always the risk that the fall of a single column may prove

fatal, being no less than the complete removal of the entire foundations of each column, and their replacement by new concrete foundations, erected on the bed-rock to which the present crumbling bases extend. It appears that there is no other course which can guarantee the future stability of these rows of columns, for the present subterranean portions are eroded to such an extent that the blow of a hatchet crumbles the stone like chalk; and there is always the risk that the fall of a single column may prove

clapnet that of a whole row, or even more, as happened in this self-same hall, at the northern end, on a memorable occasion some 60 years ago.

## Changing the Foundations

The very delicate process of substituting new foundations is accomplished by working on one semicircle of each foundation at a time; one-half of the original foundation being extracted and replaced by the new, and allowed to harden thoroughly and settle, before the remaining half is concentrated on. As these old foundations extend more than two meters down to bed-rock, it will be apparent how much depends on the strength and accurate placing of the mass of supporting scaffolding that surrounds each column receiving attention.

Twenty-seven columns—three rows of nine columns each—are receiving attention during the present season and at the commencement of next season a further three rows will receive similar treatment, and so on, in this proportion annually until every column is out of danger.

## Obelisk Develops List

Some apprehension is being felt regarding the Obelisk of Thothmes I, in the forecourt east of the Hypostyle Hall. This mighty monolith, some 76 feet in height, has developed a disquieting list, due to the erosion of its foundation by the infiltration of saline water. The obvious course of lowering the obelisk to a horizontal position, and treating the foundation in a manner similar to that of the column of Taharka, is unfortunately impracticable owing to cracks in the great block which render the task of lowering and re-erecting, without a smash-up, a supremely difficult one. So far a number of engineers who have been called in to give their opinions upon the method to be adopted to avert a catastrophe have been unable to decide how to go to work.

## 43 MILES TO GALLON OF GAS

LAFERTE-BERNARD, France (AP)—Forty-three miles to a gallon of gas costing 40 cents in a four-passenger automobile, fully loaded, is this year's record in France's annual "can of gas" economy tournament. As the scoring is on cost per kilometer per person, first prize went to a 12-passenger car.

## KAHN CONSTRUCTION CO.

Architectural Designers of Builders HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

6200 Lexington Ave. Gladstone 1939

Residences designed and built to order in Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Pasadena, and suburbs. Homes for sale. Write for information.

Pa Says:

It makes him weary, when he's half through shaving, to have to trot down stairs to answer the telephone.

No trouble about ordering an extension telephone for upstairs. Just call our Business Office.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

## Britain Welcomes Changes Simplifying Tax Methods

Present System So Complicated That Experts Have to Be Employed in Making Returns

## Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Income tax and super-tax simplification is a proposal in the recent budget statement which has had an almost entirely favorable reception. It is difficult for anyone outside Britain to realize the complications hitherto involved in paying these taxes. Not only has the taxpayer been required to deal with separate authorities for different portions of his income, but two entirely distinct valuations of what he receives have had to be made if he happens to possess more than £2000 per annum.

Part of the tax again has been assessed on the current year's receipts, and part on that of the preceding year, while up to recently a three-year average was also brought in, under which certain of the demands were calculated, not on the income of any one year but on those of an average extending over several years. It followed that, in case of any readjustment, accounts already paid had to be reopened.

So complicated has been the system that many taxpayers have found themselves compelled to pay experts to assist them in making up their returns. Even then they have not always escaped disputes as to the amounts for which they are liable. The new arrangement comes into

force next year, and is designed to remove these abuses. It bases assessments generally upon the receipts of a single year, namely the one immediately preceding payment of the taxes. It enables settlement for different classes of income to be made with a single authority. It also abolishes second valuations altogether.

## SWEDEN PUSHES STANDARDIZATION

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—The work of industrial standardization has made forward strides in Sweden. According to Amos Kruse, secretary of the Standardization Commission, Sweden has effected the standardization of ball-bearings, and will also carry out similar operations in the standardization of bolts and screws, which it is estimated will involve a saving of 50,000 kronor a year in raw materials alone. The American automobile industry saves \$800,000,000 yearly through the general standardization already carried out.

The next international standardization congress will, according to Mr. Kruse, take place in Italy in the autumn of 1927, in connection with the memorial exposition that is to be held in memory of Volta.



## Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

## Bethlehem Bach Festival

By WINTHROP TRYON

TWENTY-FIRST festival, by the Bach Choir, J. Fred Wolle, conductor, given in Packer Memorial Chapel, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., afternoon of May 14, 1927. The Friday meetings: Motets, "Praise the Lord," "Come, Jesus, Come," "The Spirit Also Helpeth Us," "Be Not Afraid," "Jesu, Priceless Treasure," "Sing Ye to the Lord." Saturday meetings: The Minno Mass, with orchestra of New York Symphony men assisting.

Only one man has known more about Bach than Dr. Wolle can tell us, I am sure; and that is not Arnold F. Reich, editor, with all his learning. No; the man I mean is Bach himself. For controversial questions, indeed, I should be as willing to take Dr. Wolle's answer, based on expediency, as Mr. Dolmetsch's, founded upon research. But for matters that stand determined by plain evidence of the text, why follow anybody but the composer?

**Use of Piano**  
Except for purposes of rehearsal, it seems to me that the last thing in the world to be brought into a Bach motet is a piano. One point, then, against Dr. Wolle, he permitted the use of a piano as a support for his voices in certain of the longer works in the two Friday programs.

Again, except in the way of vocal gymnastics, it strikes me that the solo episodes of the B-minor Mass should not be given by a section of a choir to sing in unison, but should be assigned to a single voice, and that of the richest tone and the finest schooling.

Second point against Dr. Wolle, he had all his altos sing "Quoniam sedes," all his basses sing "Quoniam sedes," and all his tenors sing the "Benedictus" this afternoon.

**Masterly Interpretations**  
Those two disagreeable things said, just to show my willingness to admit Dr. Wolle's failings, I want to hasten to record my view that the performers of Bethlehem, under his hands yesterday and today, set forth choral interpretations of such mastery as neither they nor any other American body of popular singers ever offered audiences here. The opinion is by no means a new one; it can substantiate from experience; nevertheless, after all is said, I am convinced that for exemplification of the glorious art of vocal counterpoint, this community in the Lehigh Valley is without a rival in the United States.

Perhaps the outcome, in both negative and positive, is a matter of frame. The town itself is narrowly set on the high banks of a river. It occupies a mountain pass; and if in music, so in fact, it fills a gap. The officers of the choir manage affairs with unimaginable shrewdness and success.

**A Rare Public**  
They bring out every spring a rare public, chiefly from Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York; and that public, as guarantors, holds practical ownership of the festival. This a community holds a prize of great value tightly in its grasp and at the same time hands it over without reservation to the world outside.

The best available auditorium for the festival is an edifice in the basilica form; and the chorus must adjust itself to the architectural spaces of the eastern end. All the best basses of the city, the demands of Bach execution considered, are presumably taken into membership; likewise all the best tenors. Mathematics comes in after that. Only so many altos and sopranos can be used as the dimensions of the space of Packer Memorial permits. Result, a perfect balance of voices.

**The Motets**  
But for incurring the charge of impertinence, I should like to praise the women who are enrolled on the waiting list of the choir. They are good at counterpoint, all of them. I have not the slightest doubt. But the strength they lend to the organization by their absence from its sessions is simply immeasurable. Nearly every singing society that I know of, except this one, is thrown out of adjustment by a preponderance of soprano and alto.

Of the six motets presented at the Friday meetings, four were for double choir. Nothing could excel the performance for clarity of the parts and for the transparency of the tone all the way up and down as chord succeeded chord. Stationary voices sustained by not with evenness of volume and individuality of color; moving voices executed the passage with cleanness of interval and smoothness of phrase. Expression was precisely according to the indications of the composer. They always bore the illusion of being improvised. The singers seemed as though opening their books upon the music for the first time.

**Method and Message**  
Not only as to method but also as to message, they were admirable. Precise in the one respect and enlightening in the other, they captivated all listeners. But they could hardly have made anyone realize the idea of a double choir. They but fairly, at best, achieved the effect of a pair of harmonic groups. They illustrated counterpoint of eight rather than that of twice four.

A work which they presented with unwonted alertness of attack and finish of phrase was "Sing Ye to the Lord a New-Made Song," to close the Friday night meeting. They could go through this piece, I believe, without the conductor. At moments on this occasion they fairly seemed to proceed independently of him.

Taking the choral numbers, I think the "Qui tollis" stood out in extraordinary power. That and a passage or two in the five-part movement, "Confiteor," seemed to me to sum up the 21 years' labors of the Bach Choir, and to tell the whole story of Wolle interpretation.

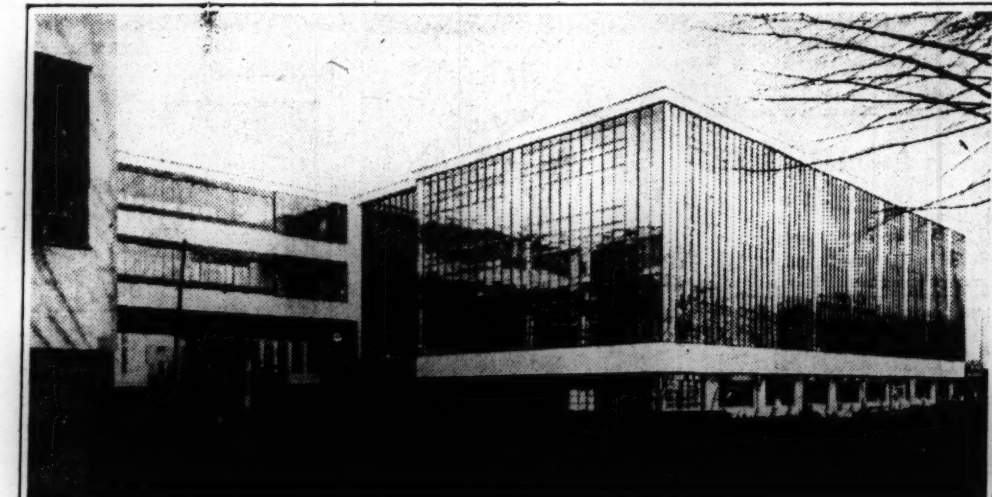
## On Record

Orchestras and Their Leaders; American and European Conductors

**SHARPLY MARKED** contrasts emerge from a consecutive hearing of the widely scattered orchestras brought together by a photograph and some new disks. Not many orchestras of note have remained aloof from current registrations. True, the Boston Symphony Orchestra may be heard in but one record, and that was made many years ago when Dr. Muck reigned and when recording and reproducing processes had not reached their present state of perfection.

Under Stokowski's able baton, one may hear the Philadelphia Orchestra, Rudolph Ganz still leads the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra—so far as photograph listeners are concerned. From the West coast comes Alfred Hertz and the San Francisco players. These three orchestras are sponsored by the Victor company. A list of Columbia-recorded orchestras, American-made, includes the Cincinnati Symphony, the New York Symphony, and the New York Philharmonic. The list from Europe is even more extended. Sir Henry Wood and the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty and the Hallé, Willem Mengelberg and the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, Bruno Walter and the Berlin Royal Philharmonic Orchestra all emerge under the Columbia banner, while Victor has enlisted the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra under Sir Landon Ronald, and the New York Philharmonic under Sir Henry Wood.

Unavoidably, duplication has occurred. Wagner and Tchaikovsky have been the first choice, apparently, of every recording orchestra. For example, two new versions of the "Pathetic" Symphony have appeared quite recently. The New Queen's Hall Orchestra, under Sir Henry Wood did one for Columbia, while Albert Coates did another for the Victor company. Coates's reading is often impassioned, energetic



Front View of the Bauhaus. On the Right Are the Workshops and Class Rooms. The Walls Consist Principally of Windows. In the Evening When All the Rooms Are Lighted This Section of the Building Makes a Fairy-Like Impression.

and even stormy. The rhythm, particularly in the third movement, is almost relentless. He has brought brilliance and power into play to contrast delicate lyric sections. The finale possesses epic proportions. On the whole, this is a more dramatic, a more fiery "Pathétique" than Sir Henry Wood and his band have produced, yet in Wood's recording, the finale possesses epic proportions. On the whole, this is a more dramatic, a more fiery "Pathétique" than Sir Henry Wood and his band have produced, yet in Wood's recording, the finale possesses epic proportions.

Another duplication occurred when the Country Dance, the Pastoral Dance and the Merry-makers' Dance, these by Edward German from "Nell Gwynn" were made by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and by the New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra. The St. Louis version alone came to hand, and this proved a rousing performance. The vigorous rhythms and the pungent strings and winds which Mr. Ganz has emphasized seem felicitous indeed for this brisk, pulsing music. The Pastoral Dance afforded the conductor an opportunity to call into play a lyric quality which made a striking contrast. The concluding "Merry-makers" is a whirling bit, with a large, rolling climax. This music probably will not become a part of permanent orchestral repertoire, but its attractiveness as a light, rippling composition is great. Happily, the recording is an excellent one, clear, incisive and unclouded.

The Philadelphia Orchestra has not held itself exclusively to heavy fare, nor, for that matter, have the Chicago players, under Mr. Stock. Stokowski's men have produced a record of the "Blue Danube" Waltz and "Tales From the Vienna Woods" that will appeal to many. The Chicago Symphony there has come a virtuosic and nimble "Flight of the Bumble-Be." This is light matter, if a weighty symphony serve as comparison, but it is also unpretentious music, performed with grace and fancifulness.

**"Ritzy"** a comedy with music, by J. Fred Coots will be put into rehearsal soon by James Leppena.

After completing a 35-week tour, Whitehead returned yesterday to his home at Hastings-on-Hudson for a vacation.



Rear View of the Bauhaus in Dessau. The Building on the Left of the Photograph Contains 28 Studios in Which Teachers and Pupils Can Live. It is Connected With the Main Building by a Section Containing a Dining Room, a Stage and an Auditorium. In the Right Wing Are the Workshops of the Municipal Arts and Crafts School. The Section Connecting Both Houses the Building Section and the Offices of the Bauhaus.

## The Bauhaus Program

Another article on this subject appeared in the Monitor of May 12, 1927.

Dessau, Germany  
Special Correspondence

THE Bauhaus was founded by Prof. Walter Gropius in 1919 in Weimar, but later shifted its quarters to Dessau, where it now owns a magnificent building which was dedicated last December. The academy has been officially acknowledged by the State of Anhalt, of which Dessau is the capital. The number of pupils attending this school averages 90 at present. The staff comprises 13 teachers including Prof. Gropius. The seniors among them are Professors Feininger, Gropius, Wassily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, L. Moholy, Georg Muche and Oskar Schlemmer, all well known in artists' circles in Germany.

The curriculum of the Bauhaus consists of four sections: architecture and interior decoration, advertising and printing, the stage, painting and sculpture. The training of the pupils is divided into three stages: the fundamental course, the arts and crafts course and the final course. The first stage, lasting one year, is obligatory. Its principal object is to lead the pupil away from the traditional views and to "set free his creative abilities" by showing him how to do a thing from its functions. Theory and practice go hand in hand, the pupil being permitted to make models from his own designs, both of which are discussed by the other pupils. After having completed this course he is free to choose one of the five workshops for the continuation of his training; these are: the metal workshop, the carpenter's

of a school purposing a revolution in architecture and interior decoration should be built along the lines propagated by it. The Bauhaus at first sight resembles a pile of white cardboard boxes, partly lying flat, partly tilted on one end. After becoming accustomed to this strange aspect one discovers a certain grace and lightness in the building.

The absence of a slanting roof, which seems to weigh a building down, the graceful outlines which convey the impression that all parts are well balanced, although the building is by no means symmetrical, the large windows forming veritable walls of glass and the swing of certain sections, all produce the effect that the building has been lightly set down upon the ground, and that it could be taken up again with equal ease.

The interior strikes one as clean and simple in some places perhaps too simple for the average taste. The two characteristic features of the rooms and corridors are the large windows usually taking up a whole wall, and the absence of picture. Instead, the walls are painted in different tints, black, gray, white and red being the main colors employed. In some instances, the walls of one room are of different colors.

The same idea incorporated in the Bauhaus are expressed in the designs of the senior teachers, six of which are semi-detached. Each has a number of flat roofs, forming convenient terraces and large windows enabling a fine view, while the coloring of the walls is about their only decoration. Yet they do not look bare, as might be expected. In Prof. Gropius's detached house there is one

loft room on the ground floor which has three sections representing the living room, study, and dining room respectively. The last mentioned can be divided off by a curtain.

The electric light bulbs in this three-in-one room have the shape of small horizontal glass tubes and are fitted along the walls beneath the ceiling. The flat roof enables the bathroom on the upper floor to have a skylight. The semi-detached houses are equal in both halves yet not symmetrical, as, one half being the reflection of the other turned by 90 degrees, it is possible to use the same parts, yet introducing variety. It cannot be denied that, unusual though the buildings may at first appear, one rapidly becomes accustomed to their outlines, which express such purity and simplicity.

## Concluding Concert of London Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 2—With the coming of spring the big series of winter concerts have drawn to a close. The London Symphony Orchestra finished last with a most successful concert at Queen's Hall under Sir Thomas Beecham on April 25, after one of the best seasons for some years.

The Royal Philharmonic Society, which closed its season a month ago, had the same experience, so here at least, radio has apparently done no harm.

Beecham, always eminent, seems during his recent semiretirement to have taken a further stride forward in his art. He is now easily one of the most interesting conductors of the day. To watch him at work in Brahms's F major Symphony and Beethoven's D major Symphony (which opened and closed the concert) was to experience an intellectual pleasure scarcely less than the thrill of actual participation as a player. Beecham's reading of this Beethoven is already famous for its finish and fiery beauty. The present performance more than satisfied expectation. It was enchanting, far beyond the immediate beauty of the

## "Lady Luck" in London

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 3—At the Carlton Theatre, "Lady Luck," a musical comedy by Firth Shepherd, music by H. B. Hedley and Jack Strachey.

Producer Felix Edwards. The cast: Van Hoover, Bobby Blythe, Tommy Lester, Cyril Ritchard, Laddie Cliff, Wyndham Bleigh, Leslie Henson, Jane Janner, Josephine Brown, Ezra Pettijohn, John Kirby, Detective, William Hall, Faith, Joe Melville, Hope, Kathleen Amami, Harriet, Vera, Bryer, Honor, Peggy Besty, Patience, Madge Elliott, Prudence, Beryl Harrison.

"Lady Luck" is a go-as-you-please comedy, which should please a great many people for a long time, for it is a capital entertainment of its kind. A dancing comedy would be a better description, for the music of H. B. Hedley and Jack Strachey, though quite adequate, is seldom more than a bright accompaniment to the most admirable dancing. Every kind of dance, seemingly, is here represented, with the exception of any that could give offense to anyone.

There is remarkable chorus dancing by the famous John Tiller Girls, and Pasquale by dancers of the highest accomplishment, headed by Phyllis Monkman, who also is a comedienne of the first rank.

She is supported in both directions by Laddie Cliff, who is at his best throughout. Their "opposite numbers" are Cyril Ritchard and Madge Elliott, who, as dancers, are comparable with the Astaires. Madge Elliott especially is remarkable. Physically she does not seem cut out for a dancer, being of slight stature and proportions. But her grace is equalled by her lightness. She moves like a deer and dances like a piece of thiselwood.

These dancers all help also materially with the results of the piece, which is mainly in the very capable hands, feet, face, and general get-up of Leslie Henson. Not only does Henson do and say things funny things, how many of them are written for him, and how many are "gags," it is impossible to say—a critic is concerned only with results, which in this case are of the very first class.

"Lady Luck" should be a very good send-off to London's newest theater, an extremely spacious, handsome and tasteful house in the latest style, where sight and acoustics are the artist's first consideration, and aesthetic values the second. In this case both are equally successful.

## Loftus-Kerby Recital

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 16—Cecilia Loftus and Marion Kerby, assisted by William Walker, gave an uncommonly entertaining recital at the Selwyn Theatre, May 15, under the management of Adolph Klauber.

Miss Kerby gave a program of monologues and Negro "exaltations" that were deservedly much appreciated by the large and fashionable audience. Miss Kerby has a rich, clear, and pleasing voice, and she made a study of these Negro religious songs and humorous anecdotes.

Miss Loftus is frequently referred to as "the world's greatest mimic" for her subtlety and versatility perhaps no other else approaches her artistry. In the quietest of voices Miss Loftus announces: "I will give an impression of Sophie Tucker," and then things begin to boom. We wonder where her voice for Sophie Tucker and John McCormack comes from. We are more puzzled when she presents the duet of the Duncan Sisters, and after announcing Mrs. Fiske we start laughing before she speaks a word, the mere shooting out of her hand holding a lace handkerchief and the startlingly truthful arrangement of her lips—Mrs. Fiske's lips—are enough to set us off. In a different way, we are held in admiration at the verisimilitude of her impersonation of Fanny Price. There is nothing new in saying—but it must be said—Miss Loftus is a great artist.

The duets by Miss Loftus and Miss Kerby, singing "Toll de Bell Angel," "He's Got de Worl' in His Hands" and "Let de Church Roll On," furnished some of the most charming moments of the evening. William Walker is an ideal accompanist for such a concert. This program will be repeated at the Selwyn Theatre next Sunday evening.

## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON**  
COPLEY  
Positively Last Week  
Ghost Train  
SHUBERT  
EVENINGS 8:15  
\$2.00 Mats.  
Wed., Sat.,  
at 2:15  
The Musical Comedy  
Triumph of London, Vienna and New York

**WILBUR** To Night at 8:10  
WED. and SAT. MATS.  
LAST WEEK  
YES, YES!  
H. H. Frank's Musical Comedy Delight. Great Cast  
BOTH MATS. WED. & SAT. GO to 82

**MAJESTIC** Even. 8:15, Pop. Mats.  
Wed. and Sat. 2:15.  
LAST WEEK  
"PICKWICK"  
With JOHN CEMERLAND  
Glorious Production  
NOT A MOTION PICTURE

**PLYMOUTH** Even. at 8:20  
Wed. and Thurs. Mats. at 2:20  
LAST TWO WEEKS  
IOLANTHE  
Wed. Mat. and Eve. and Fri. Eve. (Next Thurs. and Fri. Eve.)  
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE  
Wed. and Fri. Eve. (Next Thurs. and Fri. Eve.)

**THE DESERT SONG**  
With a cast of 150—Orchestra of 40  
9TH MONTH LITTLE THEA.  
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

**NEW YORK—Motion Pictures**  
ROXY  
50th St. & 7th Ave.  
"WORLD'S GREATEST THEATRE"  
JAZZ CONCERTO  
Symphony Orch. & Chorus  
"THE BIG TOP CIRCUS REVUE"  
William Fox Presents  
"IS ZAT SO?"  
Dances open 11:30 A. M.

**SEATTLE**  
METROPOLITAN THEATRE  
ONE WEEK COMMING MAY 22ND  
HODGE  
AMERICA'S INIMITABLE STAR  
IN HIS GREAT LAUGHING SKITS  
THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND  
A sparkling comedy about a woman judge, her husband an housekeeper, and what happens in their supper daughter.  
New York Cast and Production Intact

**LOS ANGELES**  
Charles Frohman Company  
OTIS SKINNER  
"THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY"  
MAY 24 to 28

## Two New York School Exhibits

By RALPH FLINT

ART school days are nearing their end, and the various regulation exercises and formalities of graduation are the order of the moment. The New York School of Fine and Applied Art—known for short as the Parsons School—and the New York School of Applied Design for Women are in the annual throes of exhibiting and entertaining. Both institutions are busy over awards and honors and scholarships, and the students are at the eye of fitting attire and yon. As I pointed out in my art school review last year, there exists a vast dissimilarity between these two schools, which is well worth noting, not for the sake of inelegant comparison, but because of the vital issues of art training involved.

The Parsons curriculum is based on a genuine determination to establish tradition and invention as the twin sisters of tuition, and to impart to the student an invaluable independence of vision and procedure. The N. Y. S. A. D. F. W., on the other hand, proceeds primarily along the conventional lines of training in the decorative arts that have been in vogue since time immemorial. Both methods of instruction are strictly legitimate, and with good material to work upon, each will achieve its measure of success. Students from both schools will find their place as trained designers in the business world, and the schools will be justified to that extent. But my contention is not with the effectiveness of either institution as fitting young men and women for their various art vocations, but solely with the work achieved during the year on its artistic merits.

Passing through the various rooms at the Parsons School, wherein are hung quite informally the selected work of the various departments, I was constantly struck by the full realization of a decorative idea, of its professional quality and apparent lack of tentativeness. While much of the work is by early students, there is invariably a certain touch of finish and appeal quite different from the usual student work. The preliminary feebleness of the beginner are wonderfully lacking here, and the feebleness of the student is not unduly evident. The advanced workers is something to wonder at. Then, too, there is a quality of touch-and-go, a pronounced sense of humor to be discovered in the Parsons work, which naturally heightens conception and technique. Besides all this, the designs have an originality, a smartness of pattern, a running streak of modernism that makes them particularly engaging. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the Hambridge system of dynamic symmetry which has been worked into most of the courses here, and which helps the student to maintain a decorative equilibrium far beyond the usual. It puts him into a consistent, logical train of reasoning, and helps to liberate his powers of invention and attack.

Then, too, the Parsons faculty has a way of aiding and abetting the latent individuality of the students by setting problems that are genuinely provocative and attractive. Imagine a costume class being told to work out a design based on some element of weather. Well, the results were little short of amazing from an art training point of view. Again, the design is to reflect the note of modern machinery, and behold patterns of a novelty and beauty, remember its particular one that was a fine co-ordination of whirling sprockets and bars, whipped together in a fine medley of murky greens and smoldering brilliant colors. The various architectural interiors are also of a high order, showing careful preparation and knowledge linked to a sense of taste and easy distinction.

Returning to the N. Y. S. A. D. F. W., which owes so much to the founder and chief adviser, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, we find a rigorously selected lot of designs from the various sectors of the school covering

more or less the same ground as the Parsons exhibition, but clinging much closer to the established routine of the schools. The first gallery contains a group of large designs which seem to me way ahead of last year's showing, designs in which the modern feeling for sharper color contrasts and less restricted forms is easily felt. But while the results of this section are effectively attuned to the advancing modes of the day, they are at heart conventionally contrived. The life-class work is well insisted on here, and the students exhibit proficiency and application, but it fails to bear the decorative fruitage of the Hambridge system of symmetrical attack.

The costume designing is also adequately rendered but again without that allure and chic which is so important in present-day designing. The well-considered textile patterns should prove valuable to the trade, and there are various other items in the exhibition that have the professional touch. But my original point had to do with the purely artistic side of school designing and is in no way intended to reflect on the educational capacities of Mrs. Hopkins' institution, which has to its credit the fitting of more than 20,000 women for positions in the various departments of commercial design.

Perhaps it is contact with the Paris and Florentine branches as well as its Hambridge policies that helps to keep the Parsons School different, and alert to the currents of the modern art world. But whatever the reason, its finished work is a distinct challenge to older orders of teaching design. And it is not alone in comparison with the New York School of Applied Design for Women that I make this assertion. For at the recent Architecture League exhibition this winter the Parsons exhibit went way ahead of any of the many art and architectural schools and colleges on parade. Here is indeed a situation that is unique, where one art school is able to walk away with the honors year after year, and it is a situation that should offer food for thought among those concerned with such matters.

## RESTAURANTS

**NEW YORK CITY**  
The Des Artistes 1 West 42d St.  
West  
Luncheon 65c, Dinner \$1  
Special Sunday Chicken Luncheon 85c  
Travellers 5218

De Olde English 14 East 42d St.  
COFFEE HOUSE  
Breakfast and Luncheon—Self-Service  
Service during dinner, 5 to 7:30  
Convenient to Church Closed Sundays

Betty Sue Luncheon  
(For Men and Women)  
11:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Good Food—Fresh Vegetables—Crustless Potatoes  
9 Church St. (bet. Cortland & Liberty)

Pig and Whistle  
In Ye Old Greenwich Village  
115 West 4th St.  
Luncheon 12 to 2—Dinner 2 to 8:30  
Dinner 5 to 8:30  
Closed on Sundays

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**  
Sarah Kyle Hence Tea  
150 Montague Street, near Henry Street  
Brooklyn Heights  
2010 Church Ave., bet. Coon & Kenmore Aves.  
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner  
Good Food—Well Balanced Meals  
Sunday Dinner at Flatbush Shop, 12 to 4 p. m., \$1.00

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**  
DELAWARE ARMS  
193 DELAWARE AVENUE  
Luncheon 65c Dinner \$1.00 and \$1.40  
Rae A. Shepherd Telephone Seneca 4339

Mrs. McGERALD  
Stuyvesant Restaurant  
SPECIAL STEAK DINNER \$1.00  
WEDNESDAYS, 5:30-8:30 p. m.  
Located Near Church

**COLUMBUS, O.**  
Three Distinctive Tea Rooms  
Delicious Food—Delightful Service  
The Pavilion  
overlooking the river.  
Main Dining Room  
Colonial Tea Room  
Service 11 to 5 First floor, popular  
No Tipping

**PORTLAND, ORE.**  
Knickerbocker  
CURTIS RESTAURANT  
"The House of Personal Service"  
7 Broadway, Near Ankeny

The Oyster Loaf  
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT  
84 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson  
"As You Like It"  
Afternoon Tea—After Theater Supper  
106 FIFTH STREET

THE SIGN OF THE ROSE  
TEA SHOP  
Luncheon Tea Dinner  
Sundays Dinner 5:00 and 8:00  
Woodlark Bldg., Aler at  
Telephone Beacon 7014

V & V Cafeteria  
"So new like home cooking you can hardly  
457 Washington Street, Corner 11th  
PORTLAND, ORE.



## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY JUDGE FREDERICK C. HILL, C. S.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Revelation of Man's Inalienable Rights," today, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the Tremont Theater, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends: On behalf of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, I welcome you to this lecture on Christian Science, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, once wrote: "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified." (Miscellaneous 22:6-8.) Our lecturer will tell us something of how Christian Science may be used in our everyday experience, to bring out the right way, as used in this statement of Mrs. Eddy's.

I am pleased to introduce our lecturer, Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

There is a substantial conviction in the thoughts of normal individuals that it is right to be happy and to be happy; and human endeavor is very largely directed toward the attainment of these desirable ends.

The basic foundation upon which government rests is the fact that mankind is endowed with the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These fundamentals have been designated and named, "Man's Inalienable Rights"; and civil law has decreed that the enjoyment of these rights shall not be limited, abridged, nor denied, without "due process of law."

A survey of the conditions surrounding mankind will disclose the fact that many individuals are sick and unhappy; others are struggling with poverty and lack; large numbers are not enjoying liberty of mind nor body. It will be discovered that great masses of mankind are engaged in the pursuit of happiness. The amazing fact is the discovery that these individuals have not been deprived of their natural, sacred rights through the operation of law. These distressing realities are self-imposed through erroneous thinking; and they have utterly failed to discover that obedience to the fundamental order of right thinking will establish and assure the enjoyment of these rights.

An illustration. No doubt it has been observed that many people are continually looking for and expecting to find the unobtainable things in human experience. Being accustomed to finding these conditions, the obstacles seem apparently insurmountable. These individuals conclude that there is no available remedy, hence they endure them.

Some months ago I was a passenger on a railway train en route to a large city. As we approached the terminal station the train very suddenly and unexpectedly stopped. Upon investigation it was discovered that a large truck was disabled directly in front of our train and was standing across the tracks.

Some little time the passengers alighted from the train and began to examine the truck. The majority of them formulated opinions as to the best method to be employed for its removal; and they were quite willing to give these opinions and their advice to those engaged in the task of its removal. After all the time spent in examining the truck, and discussing the various methods of its removal, it was found that the obstacle was still there. At this time a little newsboy with a large bundle of evening papers appeared. As he approached the truck one of the men observing him inquired of him: "Well, I suppose you can tell us just how to remove this truck." He smiled, and at once replied, "Let me think a minute. May be I can tell you how to move it. I can tell you how to look at him in amazement and replied: "Think. What does your thinking have to do with removing that big truck?"

The little newsboy had observed that the motor within the truck was the engine and chain and attention away from the obstacle and began to look about. While thus engaged he discovered a large switch engine on an adjacent track about 800 yards away. In an instant he exclaimed: "Yes, I can tell you how to move it. Back that big engine up to the rear of the truck and hook on those two big chains, and she will pull the truck out of your way in a jiffy." His recommendation was adopted; the engine and chain were attached to the truck, and in 10 minutes we were on our way into the terminal station.

The engine was there. It had been there all the time. Not one individual had looked away from the truck; and consequently no one had discovered the remedy at hand. Did the thinking of that little newsboy have anything to do with the removal of the truck? Had it not been for the thinking of some individual who looked at him in amazement and then at this very moment, hence, there is but one reply—the thinking of that little boy was the prime factor in removing that obstacle.

There are many distressing human experiences impeding progress, preventing the enjoyment of man's natural rights, just as the truck impeded the normal progress of the train into the terminal station. Just as the truck could be removed through right thinking, so it has been discovered that all through the ages there has been, and now is, an efficient and effective remedy for every human need. To this age, that remedy has been restored and presented through the revelation of Christian Science as the unfoldment of the basic laws of life, liberty and happiness.

The Bible. The Text Book. I am quite sure it will be agreed that if Christian Science is a revelation, then, of necessity, it must have its foundation grounded and established in Bible authority. Hence, as a requisite to the understanding and practice of Christian Science, it must be recognized and accepted that its teachings are based funda-

mentally upon the Bible; and that the King James version, of the New and Old Testaments is recognized and used in all Christian Science service. Through the study of this version of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy received her inspired revelation. She gave to the world her discovery, and founded and established the Christian Science movement.

There are many intelligent people who have never investigated the subject of Christian Science; and at times one hears this expression: "Christian Scientists talk a great deal about a Discoverer and Founder. Who is that Discoverer? What was discovered? What was founded?"

The answer to all of these queries is simple. An intelligent, devout, Christian woman, Mary Baker Eddy, is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Early in childhood she became deeply religious and was an efficient and progressive student of the Bible. Her earnest study and research of the Scriptures she proved that perfect truth and confidence in God's laws are followed by fixed and absolute results. She furthermore proved that God governs His universe, including man, through infinite intelligence; and that infinite intelligence constitutes and embraces absolute law. She likewise proved that absolute law is immutable, unchangeable, and that it can be understood and intelligently applied; and when understood and accordingly applied, absolute law sets aside and nullifies the false beliefs of "signatures," and "natural" or "human" law.

During her investigation and research, an injury caused by an accident led her to apply these absolute, immutable laws to her then apparently hopeless condition, and through her understanding and the intelligent application of these laws she was healed. Through this experience she had proved for herself that God's laws are immutable, available, and operative. She discovered the "Divine Laws of Life, Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 107) and she named that discovery Christian Science.

After her discovery and healing she wrote and published a book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and through this book the "Christian Science Text Book." Many people believe that Christian Scientists regard this book as the Bible, and that they substitute it for the Bible. This is a serious error. The Christian Science Text Book is not a substitute for the Bible, but a key to the Bible, which is the "Key" to a spiritual interpretation of God's unchangeable laws set forth in the Bible.

In due time this New England woman established a church—"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts"; and throughout the world there have since been established, by invitation and authorized branches of this church.

Christian Scientists love this Christian woman and they are deeply grateful for the years of loyal devotion to humanity and to the cause. As a testimony of their loyalty, devotion and gratitude, they are striving to preserve, protect, and make available, her discovery. They are striving to apply it to the relief of human suffering, and are earnestly striving to live up to her high standard of a genuine Christian Scientist thus defined—"Christian Scientists abide by the laws of God and the laws of the Master, and they go into all the world, preaching the gospel and healing the sick." (Miscellaneous, p. 128.)

Moreover, they love their enemies, even those that hate them. This was all made possible by the revelation of Christian Science to be Christian Scientists in spirit and in truth." (Pulpit and Press, p. 21.)

Christian Healing. Its Authority. In the investigation of Christian Science it will be discovered that its mission is not merely to relieve physical discomfort and heal disease, but that its ultimate purpose is the elimination and destruction; (forgiveness) of all sin.

Some of our religious friends have raised the objection that we make entirely too much out of the healing element. We frankly admit that we make a great deal out of the healing element. However, it should be clearly understood that we are not establishing a monopoly nor seeking to limit or confine the practice of Christian healing within the ranks of one single religious denomination. The field is a large one, and we are content to let Christian Science be judged by the joy, happiness, and intrinsic good that it brings into human experience through the healing of the sick and the reforming of the sinner.

The element of Christian healing seems to have been very largely eliminated from the thoughts of Christian people generally, and consequently has gradually disappeared as an essential, vital activity of the Christian churches of today.

To "Reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing," (Manual, p. 17) was the prime motive in the establishment of the Christian Science movement by Mary Baker Eddy.

Some time ago, a friendly physician said some very kind and helpful things regarding his observation of this movement and its mission. He related the circumstances of a visit to a distant city; and of his attendance at a Sunday morning service in one of the Christian Science churches of that city. He frankly admitted a deep interest and enjoyment in the services, and said that it bore evidences of a genuine, consecrated Christian service. He then said, "However, I want to give you people just a little free advice. You confine your efforts to preaching the gospel; keep your hands entirely off that healing element. Leave that part to the physician and surgeon; we will attend to that, and it will relieve you of a vast amount of responsibility."

The comments of this physician were made after due reflection and were expressions of his good faith. We deeply appreciate the recognition that our services have a place in the work of evangelizing the world, and the frank admission that they are Christian in character. It is plain to be seen that he per-

ceived a very limited vision of the mission of the Christian religion; and that he had made the common mistake made by many good Christians. His assertions would indicate that the entire mission of the Christian religion was, as he put it, "preaching the gospel." His understanding of that assertion might be described as the taking of a short cut from the Bible and proclaiming from some public place a theological discourse or oration on that text. That was the full meaning of his understanding of "preaching the gospel." Now, many people entertain the same limited understanding. This narrow vision of the mission of the Christian religion will be gloriously illuminated by reading the gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; also the Acts of the Apostles.

A systematic study of the Bible will reveal that Jesus and His disciples devoted very little time to that kind of preaching. It will become apparent to the thoughtful student of the Scriptures that the majority of the time was devoted to the healing of the sick; establishing comfort and good cheer among those who were sorrowful and distressed; and furthermore, to uplifting the sinner and restoring the dead to life.

It will be observed that Christ Jesus left a positive command or commission to be observed by his disciples, (students) and followers. He said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." (Mark 16:15.) And again: "And as ye go, preach, saying, The Kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." (Matthew 10:7-8.)

It is universally recognized that every positive fact is based and founded upon an absolute principle. Jesus announced a positive fact when he said: "And these signs shall follow." (Mark 16:17.) The sick shall be healed, the deaf shall hear, the blind shall see, the lame shall walk, and devils or demons shall be cast out. Why these signs? These signs enumerated by him as recorded in the gospels are the signs and affirmative evidence that the gospel preached and practiced by him is established and grounded upon divine Principle. Hence, when understood and intelligently applied, that principle is evidenced through the operation of immutable (unchangeable) law.

Christian Science Healing—Foundation. "At this time our attention should be directed to the basis or foundation upon which Christian Science healing rests. I submit the following: The basis of fact from the Chapter on "Prayer," the first Chapter in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

"The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute truth that all things are possible to God—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." (Science and Health, p. 1, 1, 4.)

Accepting the facts herein stated as a foundation there is but one conclusion: If Christian Science healing is based upon divine Principle, it is the evidence of immutable law. Hence, the "signs following."

It would be quite reasonable to assume that some individuals will take issue with the statement of fact that such statement is based upon the evidence of immutable law. They will conclude that such statement is supported by daily observation and experience. In support of the issue thus raised they may cite as evidence that some Christian Scientists are sick; others are struggling with sorrow and grief; and some are suffering from business failures in business transactions, and to instances of those who have passed through the human experience of death. The issue very promptly raises the question: "Why these conditions? Why have these individuals not been healed?"

In replying to the queries it would seem quite sufficient merely to call attention to the fact that we have not ascertained that all human discord, embracing sin, sickness, poverty, failures and death have been eliminated from human consciousness nor from human experience. Furthermore it is not asserted nor claimed by enlightened Christian Scientists that at this time we have scaled the heights of proof and demonstration that exclude all of the evidences of failure. The principle remains just the same. These evidences of failure do not, in the least, change or affect the principle; they do not in the least nullify the operation of the law of healing. These evidences are affirmative proof that in some way the principle has not been completely understood, and consequently the immutable laws of good have not been fully and completely applied.

Amplification. At this time let me present an experience amplifying the point under consideration. Some years ago a problem in advanced algebra was submitted for solution. It appeared quite simple and in due time the necessary steps were taken to solve it. There was a firm conviction that a final result would be reached in a short time. But after several hours of hard labor the problem remained unsolved. The hours accumulated into days, weeks and months. After more than four months of hard, earnest work the problem was unsolved. Apparently every rule and mathematical law had been applied. The conclusion was reached that this problem would not yield to the usual mathematical procedure and could not be solved. It was proposed to enter this conclusion in the foot of the manuscript containing the evidence of the four months' labor and submit all as the best proof in justification of the conclusion reached.

However, before taking that step, and upon reflection it was discovered that every remedy had not been exhausted. A systematic and orderly review of the steps and stages necessary to its solution had not been made. This was an arduous and laborious task, but as there seemed no other course to follow, in due time it was done.

This review revealed the fact that early in the solution in attempting to apply a very simple mathematical law the statement was made, five times naught equals five. There was the cause of the failure. Five times naught was not five. It never was, and it never will be five. Naught is the sign or symbol representing

nothing; and I submit this fact: "Five times nothing is nothing." That fact can never be changed. The success in solving that problem was dependent upon knowing the mathematical principle involved and strict obedience to it. Obedience was paramount; and without it all efforts were futile and resulted in failure. There was nothing wrong with the mathematical principle. It was full and complete. It was operative; and as a fact, remains for every one to know, understand and apply. There was nothing wrong with the principle nor with the operation of its law. The failure was due to the erroneous conclusion that "nothing" could have a value, and to the assignment of a value to it. Through the failure to observe and follow the mathematical principle the self-imposed penalty of working four months erroneously had been experienced.

The remedy was simple. It was the mental correction of that erroneous conclusion that five times nothing equals five, and substituting the fact that five times nothing equals nothing. The instant that mental correction was made, the foundation had been established for the correct and effective operation of the mathematical law, and in 30 minutes thereafter the problem was solved correctly, and it was a closed incident.

Divine Principle. An intelligent reading of the gospels mentioned previously, will disclose the irrefutable fact that nineteen centuries ago, Christ Jesus and his disciples healed the sick, forgave sin, and raised the dead. These acts were performed through the knowledge of that which was true. I submit this fact: That which was true nineteen centuries ago is true today. It has not changed in the least; and it will never change. Why? Because that truth known and practiced by Christ Jesus and his disciples is based upon divine Principle. It remains for all mankind to know and to practice; and obedience to Principle will exemplify in human experiences the truth of Jesus' saying: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." (John 8:32.)

It is well to remember that, often, ignorantly and unconsciously, the human mind assigns to "nothing" a value; it believes that there is some reason, some cause, and some basis for drawing conclusions that evil is a cause and a creator; and that there is some realm or dominion over which evil is the supreme, constitutive authority. These conclusions are the result of the human mind, and are not sustained nor supported by any principle, hence, it is untrue. It is no thing, hence, it is nothing. It has no value. It is "naught."

There may be many who have been earnestly seeking for many years or years to experience healing. Doubt and discouragement may assail such ones; and failure may seem impending. Jesus' words, "the truth shall make you free," is the expression of the truth that the human mind is free to experience healing. Doubt and discouragement may assail such ones; and failure may seem impending. Jesus' words, "the truth shall make you free," is the expression of the truth that the human mind is free to experience healing.

The immutable law of healing is being intelligently applied when the student of Christian Science is heeding the advice of the Discoverer and Founder, "Henceforth, let us stand to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionately to their occupancy of your thoughts." (Science and Health, p. 261.)

Nature of God—Kingdom of Heaven. In the enjoyment of man's inalienable rights, there is normally included the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. Christian Science is a continuous, conscientious and intelligent effort to know, to understand and to obey the laws of God. Hence, Christian Science is worship. It is a constant endeavor to visualize the Kingdom of Heaven.

There has long been a common and an accepted belief that God is a magnified man. He is sometimes represented as an ancient patriarch; and His Kingdom is regarded as a material place or habitation protected by massive walls and golden gates, signifying that it is necessary to pass through the experience of death before entering His presence or His Kingdom. Christian Scientists do not accept this material belief regarding God or His Kingdom. Christian Science teaches that God is infinite, divine, Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, who has the only flag carried on April 19, 1875, taking it from Bedford to the Concord Bridge. There will be an address by the Rev. Frank W. Thompson, pastor of the Bedford Congregational Church. After the exercises, luncheon will be served in the Bedford Town Hall.

The British will continue their pilgrimage after lunch to Concord. The veterans will be met on their arrival in Monument Square, Concord, by the local military organizations. A parade will be formed to march to the Old North Bridge, where tribute will be paid to the two unknown British soldiers. The Concord exercises will start about 2:30 p. m. In the parade will be Old Concord Post, 180, 2, A. R. of Concord; Corp. Ralph P. Hosmer Camp, 55, United Spanish War Veterans; James J. Mansfield Post, 158, American Legion; a firing squad, Company H, 182nd Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, and Boy and Girl Scouts, all of Concord. Lieut. V. P. Donald is commander of the British veterans.

MRS. WILBUR TRACING FAMILY. WALLINGFORD, Conn., May 19 (AP)—Mrs. Alice Doolittle Wilbur, wife of Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, was in Wallingford yesterday tracing the lineage of the family of Abraham Doolittle, of whom she is a descendant.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Genesee 3150. HENRY F. MALL. Plumbing, Heating and Tin Work. 243 BROOKS AVENUE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. KELY TIRE SERVICE. N. Y. AUTO-TIRE & SUPPLY COMPANY. 60 So. Fitzhugh Street—499 Court Street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. INSURE. POTTER. Stone 1651. 539 Granite Building.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. FLOWERS. for Weddings, Graduations, and All Other Occasions. ROCHESTER FLORAL CO. 23 FRANKLIN STREET.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. McCloud. SPORTING GOODS. GOLF—BASEBALL—TENNIS. Complete line of Summer Toys.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. DINE AT HOME. on East Avenue at the ALEXANDRA.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. ALEXANDRA. Bridge Luncheon \$1.00. Special Menus arranged. Tel. Stone 2640.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Kickernick. Patented Underdress. Distinctive features enable this feminine underdress to follow the mode, yet with length where required—all strain removed. Several types, all moderately priced.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR COMPANY. THIRD FLOOR.

ties of Mind. This fact is affirmative evidence that as God is Mind, so the real man is mental—His image and likeness.

The Carnal Mind. As there is a growing tendency toward the conclusion that the human mind is an expression or evidence of God, so it is quite necessary that the student of Christian Science should clearly distinguish between the carnal mind, and the infinite, divine Mind—God. Paul has made the distinction quite clear. In his epistle to the Romans he says: "The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." (Romans 8:7.) This declaration excludes any possible relationship between God and the "carnal" mind. Again he said: "Be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." (Romans 12:2.)

There are many persons who believe that the entire activity of the Christian Science movement is to heal a sick or a deformed human body. Such a belief is farthest from the fact. The real mission of Christian Science is to bring about the transformation of the carnal mind. And Christian Science practitioners and students can be successful in promoting Christian healing only as they adhere strictly to St. Paul's injunction. As they are successful in this transformation, healing of bodily infirmities follows in the natural order of events. It must be plainly apparent that the Kingdom of Heaven is the Kingdom of Mind; and that we enter and enjoy this

kingdom through transforming and healing the erroneous beliefs of the carnal mind.

Nature of Prayer. In our premise, we assumed that it is natural and normal for mankind to enjoy life, liberty and happiness. We have just observed that there is much yet to do before the full and complete redemption of mankind will become a vital reality. There must, therefore, be some rational and available means whereby this full and complete redemption shall be experienced. Sincere prayer is the way.

It is needful and helpful to understand that Christian Scientists pray. The old belief that they are a "prayerless" class of people is not founded upon facts. They pray earnestly, continually and understandingly; and their prayers are rich blessings and advantages to suffering humanity. Their understanding of the nature and function of prayer may differ from the opinions entertained by other Christian people. They do not believe that prayer is a pronouncement of words, nor the repetition of a formula; neither do they believe that it is necessary to petition God to change His plan or purpose. They know that God is the author of perfection and completeness; that His work is done and is perfect and complete. They understand that it is the function of mankind to know and to understand this perfection, hence, to the Christian Scientist prayer is not a saying, it is a knowing and a doing. A very simple and helpful definition of prayer is thus stated: "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer." (Science and Health, p. 4.)

The question may arise, "How does this understanding of prayer bring healing to a sick individual?" The answer is simple. As the "habitual struggle to be always good" is born in human consciousness, and as that individual struggles to know, to be and to do only that which is his highest understanding of good, there comes the time, when, as Paul says, the carnal mind is "transformed." And as this transformation progresses step by step, it is expressed in a reformed, a healed condition of the human body; for the human body is the creature, the product of the carnal mind. The diseased conditions expressed on the human body are the evidences of the diseased beliefs of the carnal mind. These diseased conditions are healed through the transformation of these carnal beliefs. And these healings are the evidence that Mind, Spirit, is supreme over matter.

Conclusion. The facts, the logic and the arguments advanced may not be accepted by all. Some may ask: "Do you believe that erroneous thinking produces disease, and that right thinking heals?" There is no good reason for doubt or argument. The fact remains as stated. Through the process of right thinking, hundreds, thousands, and hundreds of thousands of repulsive people, from every clime of the civilized world, are gladly testifying to the healing of the body through the transformation and regeneration as taught and applied in Christian Science.

The real purpose of this lecture is to emphasize the fact that God is; and that man lives and has his being through the intelligent operation of law and order.

In concluding I leave with you this absolute fact: the sum total of all that I have said: "Obedience to law is liberty." Its application is simple. In proportion as every individual habitually struggles to know and to understand God and to be obedient to His laws, that struggle and that obedience will bring into human experience the highest degree of human liberty. It will heal the sick and will reform the sinner. It will promote a full understanding of man's inalienable rights and enable every one who will follow obediently to enjoy the highest degree of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It will bring into human consciousness, as a vital living reality, the Kingdom of Heaven, so profoundly expressed in the following poem:

CITY OF GOD. There came to me once as I pondered, A vision of beauty and light; I saw with the eye of the spirit, The city that has no night.

There sorrow and sin do not enter, But only reflections of love; All darkness and shadows are banished, For God is the light thereof.

It is not a place in the distance, One must pass through death to win. But a state of harmonious being—The Kingdom of heaven within.

There earth with its cares and consolations, Is seen to have passed away; While spirit omnipotent reigneth, In everlasting day.

(Sentinel, Vol. 22, p. 303.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y. "The House of Perfect Diamonds" ESTABLISHED 1834. Sunderlin's JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS. 350 Main Street East, cor. Stillson Taylor Building.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Sterling Ranges and Furnaces. Dielh Square Dealer. 759-63 Main Street West. Sheet Metal Work and Repair. Expert Service.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Fire and Automobile INSURANCE. In Dividend Paying Companies. E. S. Bohachek, Inc. Cadillac Building. 171 Court St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. McFARLIN'S. High-Quality Merchandise and Dependable Service. Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings and Sports Wear for Men, Youths and Boys. Official Boy Scout Store.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Now in Stock. New Full Fashioned Humming-Bird Silk Hosiery. For those women always looking for something a little better. McCURDY & CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. First Mortgage Money to Loan. NEW YORK LIFE Insurance Company. Funds are always available for conservative loans on residential apartment and business properties. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured. Make application to J. E. GOUTREMOU. CORPORATION. 917 Union Trust Building. ROCHESTER, N. Y. Main 4618.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. HARDWOOD FLOORS. For Homes, Churches, Apartments, Halls and Commercial Buildings—Laid and Finished—Refinished or Wax—Hand Scraping or Electric Sanding. Service Quality. YAEGER FLOOR CO. 1640 Main St. E., Rochester, N. Y. Telephone Calver 335. Full equipment for any floor job at any time or anywhere. Have your floors cleaned and waxed at regular intervals.



















## QUALIFYING ROUND AT WANNAMOISSETT

The qualifying rounds for the thirty-first open championship of the United States, under the auspices of the United States Golf Association, will be held in various sections of the

The England District will be held at the Wannamoisett Country Club, Rumney, N. H., June 4-6. The New England Golf Association, therefore, will be 38 holes of medal play, under the rules of the U. S. G. A. for stroke play.

The entries for this competition will close at 6 p. m., eastern standard time, Monday, May 29, at the U. S. G. A., 110 West Forty-second Street, New York City, and must be accompanied by a check for \$10.00. Entries are subject to the approval of the executive committee of the U. S. G. A., and the committee reserves the right to reject any entry.

**Announcement of pairings and starting-times** for the Wannamoisett tournament will be made one week in advance of the qualifying round. Any player who fails to appear promptly at the first tee when his name appears on the starting list has less reason satisfactory to the officials in charge be given. Constant attendance is required. The starting list may practice on the Wannamoisett course, June 4 and 5. There will not be any prizes of any kind for low scores in the Round Robin.

Wannamoisett meeting will be; Chairman, Myron H. S. Affleck, secretary R. I. G. A.; William F. Garcelon, president, N. E. G. A.; Rayner M. Gardiner, secretary N. E. G. A.; Alfred M. Coats, president R. I. G. A.; Daniel Fairchild, vice-president, R. I. G. A.; Thomas Wray, Wannamoisett Country Club.

**SEARS CUP TENNIS  
DATE ANNOUNCED**

**Play in New York**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**NEW YORK, May 19**—Team matches for women players of Boston, Philadelphia and New York will be added to the tennis calendar this season and will be conducted, as previously announced in Boston, alone

Miss Eleanor Goss of New York, announced yesterday that the first matches will be played at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club at Glen Head, L. I., June 3 and 4, under the auspices of the Eastern Lawn Tennis

A cup has been put up for the tricity competition by Miss Eleanor R. Sears of Boston, a noted sportswoman. Nine matches are to be played each day, six in the singles and three in the doubles. Boston and Philadelphia, as the visiting teams, will meet on Friday, June 3, and the surviving team

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, donor of the Wightman Cup, former holder of the United States championship and present holder of the United States indoor singles, doubles and mixed doubles titles, won on the covered courts of

The Longwood Cricket Club last March, will head the Boston team. It is expected that Miss Sears, Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Miss Margaret Blake, Mrs. William Endicott and Miss Edith Sigourney will be members of the team.

## T'S TO 22 ATHLETES

Athletes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., met at a banquet in Walker Memorial Wednesday evening after which they were awarded insignia and

Straight "T" awards were given to 22 students, engaged in every line of sport, while 93 were awarded the lesser insignia of the institute. After the letter awards, the class numerals awarded to first and second-year students who participated in Field Day events were handed out. The

Following the banquet, the meeting was opened by President Samuel W. Stratton, who gave a short address on the importance of athletics in undergraduate life. Dr. Rockwell '96, president of the advisory council on

The major awards were as follows:  
 Amund Enger '27 of Norway; Luis A. Arana '27 of Peru; W. P. Berkeley '27, F. J. Crandell '28, W. H. Richards '27, P. H. Kirwin '28, H. W. Akerley '27, N. L. McClintock '29, E. C. Hince '27, N. C. Estes '28, H. E. Franks '27, L. E. Harris

**BURG WINS "BIG TEN" MEDAL**  
CHICAGO, May 19—Capt. A. B. Burg

has been awarded the "Big Ten" medal for combined proficiency in scholarship and athletics, at University of Chicago, it is announced here. Burr has maintained an "A" average in his studies. The medal is awarded each year to one student at each of the 10 universities in the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Burr is one of the greatest high jumpers

in the United States, consistently clearing 6 feet.

---

**WESTCHESTER WINS IN GOLF**  
**MAMARONECK.** N. Y., May 15—Westchester County team match here yesterday at the Winged Foot Golf Club and thereby gained permanent possession of the

trophy. Jess W. Sweetser, the star in the Westchester team, went down in defeat before E. H. Driggs Jr. of Long Island, 4 and 2. Westchester scored 32½ points, New Jersey 25½, while the defending champion, Long Island, scored 14.

**ON BLANK**  
convenience  
Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.  
on to the Monitor for

trial subscription; \$1 inclosed

\_\_\_\_\_

(no print)

\_\_\_\_\_

(no)

(State)







## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition of the Monitor at a rate of 10 cents per line. (An advertisement measuring three lines must cost for at least two weeks.)

### SALESMEN WANTED

AN MANUFACTURER of high-class, quality advertising specialties of the 2nd, practical, appreciated kind, very reasonably priced, we solicit inquiries from business men in all lines. We are also interested in securing reliable salesmen who are interested in bettering their earnings, salesman who desire a permanent position with ever increasing future possibilities. C. E. BRADDOCK CO., INC., 120, DES MOINES, IA.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman wanted; give particulars as to experience, salary, etc. Box A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE housekeeper, plain cooking, refined, fond of children, Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. E. H. BROWN, 10 Van Cortlandt Place, Marble 2818, New York City.

BOYS' KEEPER, 35 to 40 years of age, in home of mother, children, children, good home; moderate wages. Box W-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MOTHERS' HELPERS—Woman with experience to assist in the care of two children; Christian Scientist preferred. Box L-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Young chaperone, laundress, Protestant, preferably Scotch, to live in Needham, Mass., all year round. Call Needham 3404 Friday morning between 9 and 10 a. m.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Office Manager—Credit Manager available, experienced in every phase of accounting, systematic office management, credit and collections in varied industries; present connection six years. In complete charge of office supervising large staff. Prefer local connection. Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ACCOUNTANT—Expert bookkeeper, cashier, financial statements, controls, full charge; temporary work considered. Box L-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ENGLISHMAN, 45, now working, desires change; would undertake anything where service would be recognized with opportunity of advancement. Highest references. Box C-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MAN, 35, some reference experience, desires position along similar line; moderate salary until worth proven; have managerial ability; references. Box C-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN  
MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER  
Lady of refinement wishes position, years of experience, excellent references; location immaterial. Box R-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES  
ALBERTA SMITH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE POSITIONS  
15 Park Row, N. Y. C. Suite 1406, Barclay 1220

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY  
Men and women applicants  
Cortlandt/235-292 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

CALDWELL-PEYTON  
15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. Broadway Hill 3128  
COURTESY CO-OPERATION  
FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

HERBERT AND RANKER, 48 East 6th St., New York City. MRS. HILL—A COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE for business firms and those seeking positions.  
LOUISE C. HARR—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 250 E. 5th St., New York City.

MISS ARBON AGENT—Governments, instant service, attendance, housekeepers. Phone Academy 6535, 225 W. 106, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING  
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Will dress, repair, alter, do general sewing by day or at your home or take work home. CAROLINE ZIMMERMAN, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS  
KATHARINE LA SHECK, Central  
Teacher of the Art of Singing  
189 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS  
New York  
ALBANY  
Let Your Next Order Be  
"ALLIANCE"  
COAL  
One of the  
Highest Grades Anthracite  
"Alliance" is the product of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., known as "Old Company" Anthracite.  
"The Best Since 1820"

McManus & Riley  
Clothing  
to Men  
23 South Pearl Street

G. V. & F. W. Cameron  
GLASS  
PAINT  
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

THE  
SAV-U-TIME  
Water Heater Control  
Saves you time and effort of running up and down stairs to light your heater. A telephone call will turn on our booklet.  
MAIN 4315-M  
HOWARD DEITZ, Distributor  
10 Hurstville, Albany, N. Y.

COAL  
Mason's Building Supplies  
JOHN T. BLACKBURN  
429 Water St., Albany, N. Y. Main 998

HARVEY'S GARAGE  
United States Tires—Sincere Gas—  
Opaline Oil—Storage—Accessories—  
Washing  
351 Hudson Ave. Tel. Main 4824

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

### New York

#### ALBANY

(Continued)

**The CROWNING GLORY of a LOVELY HAT is within the reach of every woman every miss who selects from our varied new collections—**

**Grace & Merit**  
21-23 NO. PEARL ST.  
ALBANY, N. Y.

### NEW Smart Footwear

Properly Priced  
Satisfactory Shoe Fitting  
Service Awaits You at

**W.M. Whitney & Co.**  
Albany, N. Y.

**"THE SAFEST BANK MESSANGER in the World"**  
That is the title of our new illustrated booklet which tells all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.

4 1/2%  
Assets over \$2,000,000 and over 50,000 depositors.  
Join this army of thrifty, prosperous people—bank with us by mail.  
Christmas & Vacation Clubs—Join Anytime  
"Albany's Only 9 to 5 o'clock Bank"

**The National Savings Bank**  
70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.

### MUHLFELDER'S, INC.

Are Showing  
Exclusive Assortment of  
Millinery  
Dresses Shoes  
Accessories

### Gifts for Brides

The entire store is a Treasure House of gifts. The world is tribute to this store of the good things that the June brides will treasure and enjoy long after the honeymoon. There are the lamps, the Oriental and domestic rugs, beautiful china, glistening glass, smart articles in leather, lovely linens, and—come and see all.

**John G. Myers Co.**  
37, 39 and 41 No. Pearl St., Albany

### HARTMANN WARDROBE TRUNKS

1927 Models  
"A Trunk for Every Occasion"

### Boyce & Milwain

66-68 State Street, ALBANY, N. Y.

### ALLING RUBBER COMPANY

451 BROADWAY

### "Best Tire Values in Albany"

**G. C. REARDON, Inc.**  
Broadway and Maiden Lane

### Furniture of Character that will give long service and lasting satisfaction

THE TUCKER-SMITH AGENCY, INC.  
FRANK F. TUCKER ALLEN M. SMITH  
GENERAL INSURANCE  
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle St.  
Phone Main 6471

Manicuring Shampooing  
Waving Shingling  
Mrs. LEO DALESANDRO  
130 State Street  
Tel. Main 9436

WATCHES DIAMONDS  
The Roll Mark Jeweler  
FREDERICK P. D. JENNINGS  
Albany, N. Y. 100 E. Church Street  
Phone 4310

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

### New York

#### ALBANY

(Continued)

**Electrical Fixtures and Household Appliances**  
Authorized Agent for  
E. N. Riddle, C. E. Rogers  
Laun-Dryette Washing Machine  
Hoover Section Sweeper  
C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.  
80 Maiden Lane

### COTRELL & LEONARD

472 BROADWAY  
New and Lovely  
Spring Fashions  
DRESSES, \$25 UP  
COATS, \$29.50 UP

### BINGHAMTON

MARY MEDD, Inc.  
Women's Wraps, Suits and Gowns  
66 Chenango Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

MARY GEORGIA  
66 Chenango Street Telephone 1813  
Negligees, Underwear, Hosiery  
and Novelties

### BUFFALO

**Walk-Over SHOES**  
For Men and Women  
505-06 Main St.  
Buffalo, N. Y.

### NELSON G. BAYNES, Inc.

HEATING and PLUMBING  
1423 NIAGARA STREET  
Phone Bidwell 4407

### Printing

To Meet Your Requirements  
Seneca 0759  
Cards, Folders, Booklets, Announcements, Letterheads, Etc.

Mark Hubbell Printing Co.  
457 Washington St. Mark Hubbell, Pres.

### Flowers and Plants

For Every Occasion  
F. T. D. MEMBER  
Central Park Greenhouses  
H. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Chestnut 5980  
2692 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Telephones: Tupper 0705, Tupper 0708

### WIESE, Florist

Flowers for Everybody  
F. T. D. MEMBER  
306-307 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

### ELITE BEAUTY SHOPPE

267 W. Union Street The Aud Building  
Marcel Waving, Shampooing, Manicuring  
Bernice Rath Phone Tupper 7877

### STANLEY & MILLER ANTIQUES

818 Main Street

### Reickert Tea Room

Make Reservations for Parties  
Phone Tupper 2730  
Colonial Court, 130 Delaware Avenue

### CORTLAND

Have Your Garments Cleaned by the New  
"Glover System"  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
L. C. TYLER  
Phone 1017-W 17 Court Street

### L. D. Ticknor Co.

FURNITURE and RUGS  
"Always Moderate Prices"

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF CORTLAND

We Invite Your Account  
MAXSON & STARIN  
Lumber and Coal  
Phone Homer 143

### ELMIRA

**The GEO. W. PECK CO. HARDWARE**  
China and Glassware  
102-106 STATE STREET  
Phone 490

Washington Avenue

### The Gorton Company

107 E. WATER STREET  
Elmira New York's Quality Woman's Shop

### The Barnard Bakeshops Inc.

QUALITY BAKERS  
Cornings Elmira Binghamton

### LOCKWOOD'S DOLLAR CLEANING and PRESSING SERVICE

Albany, N. Y. 100 E. Church Street  
Phone 4310

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

### New York

#### ELMIRA

(Continued)

**The Bon Ton Tea Room**  
Club Luncheon 45c and 60c  
Afternoon Tea  
Special Dinner at 6, \$1.00  
CLOSED SUNDAYS

### CLOTHIERS FURNISHERS

For Men and Boys  
**BURT'S INC.**  
101 WEST WATER STREET  
ELMIRA, N. Y.

GOSPER-KELLY & O'SHEA, Inc.  
SHOES HOSIERY  
108-110 WEST WATER STREET  
ELMIRA, N. Y.

### FORT EDWARD

FRED A. DAVIS  
Insurance and Real Estate  
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

### JAMESTOWN

ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.  
Jamestown's Big Department Store  
"Quality Goods at Lowest Prices"

### GIFTS

**Lockwood's**  
Third of Cherry  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

### WADE BROTHERS

Ladies' Millinery  
L. Miller Shoes Gordon Hosiery  
Knox Hats  
212 Main Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

38 MAIN STREET  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

### KeHouse Barnett

The Clothes Shop for Women  
308 MAIN STREET  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

### MAUSER'S GREENHOUSE

70 McDANIEL AVENUE  
All kinds of Cut Flowers and Plants for the coming season.

### FIVE POINT GROCETERIA

Main, Pine and Eighth Streets  
Market Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables  
JOSEPH R. ROGERS

### BASSETT

Square Deal Jeweler  
302 Main Street

### LANDY BROTHERS

CLEANERS TAILORS DYERS  
702 East Second Street Telephone 2268-J

### CLARK HARDWARE CO.

Hardware—House Furnishings  
Electrical Appliances and Supplies  
15-15 East Third Street

### A. B. MANLEY

Insurance plus Service  
302 Wellman Building  
West Third Street

### KENMORE

IRWIN'S GROCERY  
For Your Daily Grocery Needs  
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables  
We Deliver  
2799 Delaware Ave. Riv. 3253

### JOHN H. DURKIN CONFECTIONERY

2502 DELAWARE AVE.  
Have you tried a pound of our Home Made 50c Assorted Chocolates?

### SPEIDEL'S BAKERY

2513 Delaware Avenue  
PURE BAKED GOODS  
FRESH DAILY

### JEFFERSON 5160 FLOCK SIGN SERVICE

Sign Lettering of All Kinds.  
12 Grape St., Buffalo, N. Y.

### Better Meats HARRY J. GALLE

12 Market  
Delaware Ave. at La Salle Riv. 1702

### Barber & Wilson, Inc.

PIANOS—VICTROLAS—RADIO  
Atwater Kent, Federal, Zenith—Grammophones  
MUSIC BOLS and RECORDS  
2573 Delaware Avenue  
Open Evenings

### "CRYSTAL ICE"

Kenmore Coal and Ice Co.  
COAL—MOVING  
16 Lincoln Blvd. Riv. 1220

For "Wear-Right" Gloves, Rollins Hosiery for Children, A. B. C. Silk, Keds, etc.  
"Try NEUSTADTER First!"  
2786 DELAWARE AVE. Riv. 2345

STANLEY DRY GOODS CORP.  
2844-2846 Delaware Ave. Riv. 6677

Open Sesame Book Shop  
FLORENCE B. WADSWORTH  
CIRCULATING LIBRARY  
SCHOOL SUPPLIES  
Greeting Cards for Every Occasion  
19 LANDERS ROAD Riv. 9454

The Moore Hat Shoppe  
Millinery—Dresses—Hosiery  
Silk Lingerie  
2826 Delaware Avenue

The Pied Piper Shoppe  
JUVENILE MILLINERY—DRESSES  
TOYS—GIFTS  
VANTA INFANTS' GARMENTS  
EVA MARY WOOSTER 11 Lincoln Blvd.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

### New York

#### LARCHMONT

(Continued)

**HARPER METHOD**  
Marcel and Shampooing, Manicuring,  
J. JOSEPHINE O'BRIEN  
74 Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

### LONG ISLAND

#### ARVERNE

J. FRIEDLANDER  
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER  
Mattresses, Box Springs and Bedding  
of all kinds made and renovated  
42-22 BULVAR, ARVERNE, L. I.  
Phone Belle Harbor 3629

### CEDARHURST

Real Estate and Insurance  
H. FRANKFORT & SON, Inc.  
Far Rockaway to Heuvel  
2909 Mott Ave. Cedarhurst  
Far Rockaway 0237 Cedarhurst 5100

MARGUERITE'S  
HOME MADE CANDIES  
Try our popular Caramallows, \$1.25 lb.  
and Shortbread 30c lb.  
Cedarhurst Ave. Tel. 274-J Cedarhurst  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

C. B. SLATER  
KIPPY LOGS  
Vogue Bootery  
Shoes for the Family  
Central Avenue, Opp. Central Theater  
Tel. Cedarhurst 3521

### EAST HAMPTON

**Rip Hat Shop**  
Copies of Smart Paris Models  
EAST HAMPTON, L. I. Tel. 418

### FAR ROCKAWAY

**ICE CREAM**  
Sodas and Sundaes  
Now being served in our Far  
Rockaway store are of the  
same unusual quality as

**Ida May Candies**  
1904 Mott Avenue Far Rockaway  
Near Bank of The Rockaways

### NEW YORK STORES:

2316 Broadway, between 33-34 Streets  
3414 Broadway, between 138-139 Streets

### ALFRED A. GOBLER

GENERAL PAINTER and DECORATOR  
Paints and Artists' Supplies  
AT LONG ISLAND R. R. STATION  
Phone 5805 Far Rockaway

### GEO. BAUER

Picture Frames  
Ready-made and To Order  
Framing, Repairing, Mats  
2565 Cornaga Ave.  
Beach 29 St.  
Tel. Far Rockaway 5573-J

S. DRUCKER, 1067 White St.  
Glazier, Mirrors, Reflectors, Screens  
Made and Repaired. Automobiles  
Glass Our Specialty  
Tel. Far Rockaway 4459  
Rm. phone Belle Harbor 9271  
Orders taken from Rockaway Park to Heuvel

### A.L. Nebenzahl

Far Rockaway  
Say It with Flowers  
DALSIMER—Florist  
1930 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway  
Tel. 9700 Far Rockaway

D. L. STARKS CO.  
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES  
Since 1857  
PAINTS CROCKERY  
1055 Central Ave. Phone 0633-0634

### HARRISON STUDIOS, Inc.

"PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE FINEST"  
FRAMING and FRAMING  
Harrison Hotel, Canoga Ave.  
Tel. 0633 Far Rockaway

### GOODMAN'S FISH MARKET

M. GOODMAN, Prop.  
1845 Far Rockaway Boulevard  
Central Ave. near Court St.  
Deliveries from Far Rockaway to Heuvel

### KAHN'S Quality Meats and Fish

Phone 5883 F. R.  
Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst  
2131 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway

### The Carolyn Shoppe

Smart Apparel for  
Tots, Juniors & Misses  
1928 Mott Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 7158

### Dinah & Helen Art Shoppe, Inc.

1922 Mott Avenue  
Free Instructions in Lamp Shades,  
Beadwork, Bookbinding, etc.  
Orders taken. Tel. Far Rockaway 2839

### BROWER the Jeweler

WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRS  
NEW ADDRESS  
1328 Central Ave. near Court St.  
Phone Far Rockaway 2520

### LOCAL COAL & SUPPLY CO.

WM. J. CONERTY, General Manager  
Clark and Railroad Ave.  
Delivery Heuvel to Rockaway Park  
Tel. Far Rockaway 0028

### SMITH BROS. PLUMBING CO.

Plumbing, Heating, Metal Work  
701 Beach 20th Street  
Telephones Far Rockaway 2400 and 2401

### FLUSHING

**Florence Tea Shoppe**  
under the direction of  
FRANCES REDINGTON  
serves home-cooked luncheons at noon,  
and dinners from 5:30 to 8 o'clock.  
Sunday dinners from 12 to 3 o'clock.  
Amity Street, Corner Wilson Avenue  
Telephone Flushing 3291

"Oh! My! They Are Delicious!"  
That is what everyone says about  
V. F. SALTED NUTS  
and NUT CANDIES  
You may purchase them at



UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
<b>New York</b> <b>NEWBURGH</b> <i>The Highland National Bank and Trust Company of Newburgh</i> 30-32 WATER STREET Total Resources Over \$9,000,000 <i>"The Bank of Service"</i> We should esteem it a pleasure to serve you. <b>Jansen, Farrington &amp; Powell</b> CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS FOR MEN AND BOYS 19 Water Street Newburgh, N. Y. Telephone 2115 P. Fructer, Prop. <b>Paris Millinery Shops</b> Imported and Domestic Millinery 92 Water Street NEWBURGH, N. Y. <b>The Ideal Delicatessen</b> 303 LIBERTY STREET Sandwiches and Light Lunches. On State Highway, Route 10, through city C. A. WATKINS, Prop. <b>THE AMPICO</b> <b>GEO. C. EASMAN</b> 9 CENTRAL AVE., NEWBURGH Clockmaking Newby & Sons <b>NEWBURGH COAL CO.</b> Successors to Geo. S. Waller <b>COAL AND COKE</b> 401 BROADWAY, NEWBURGH, N. Y. <b>The C. F. S. MILK CO., Inc.</b> GRADE "A" RAW AND PASTEURIZED MILK—CORN—BUTTER—RUTTERMILK—EGGS Telephone 1625 77 West Street <b>NEW ROCHELLE</b> <i>"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"</i> <b>NEW ROCHELLE COAL &amp; LUMBER CO.</b> <i>"Founded on Integrity"</i> NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. <b>Milady Beauty Shoppe</b> 510-52—Nash's Circumlocution Permanent Waves—\$10.00 We guarantee no pain or trouble, attention to hair, color, and style, and to the latest in hairdressing. Give us a try, and you will be convinced. 405 Main Street, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. 853 <b>MAHESTEDT'S</b> <b>GUARANTEED</b> Building Materials and Coal New Rochelle, N. Y. Manhattan 95-9100 754 <b>SHOP IN AND SEE THE NEWSPAR SIX</b> <i>"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"</i> Our Service Department can accommodate all makes of cars. BETTER MOTOR CAR CO. 812 MAIN STREET, N. Y. 253 <b>MARIE STONE</b> <b>Gowns and Sport Wear</b> 106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017 <b>HARVIER MODEL GOWNS</b> 565 Main Street Smart Modern Fashion—Half priced—because there are no more like this. Original. The Price—\$10 to \$15. The Cost, \$5 to \$10. <b>FRANCIS WAY</b> <b>Interior Decorations</b> FURNITURE DRAPERIES FLOOR COVERINGS 29 Division Street Phone N. Y. 7134 One hundred cents' worth for your dollar Awnings—Slipcovers Upholstery—Draperies <b>FRIED &amp; SON</b> LAWYER AND SON 51 LAFAYETTE STREET Phone New Rochelle 2261 <b>NEPTUNE</b> STORAGE PACKING MOVING SHIPPING 169 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. N. Y. 1400 <b>THE SUN DIAL</b> Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner Special Sunday Dinner 12 to 2:30 9 Lockwood Avenue N. Y. 4372 <b>BONNIE BROOK</b> RESTAURANT TEA ROOM Westchester's Eating Place of Distinction 50 Locust Ave. Tel. 9995 N. Y. <b>NEW YORK CITY</b> Daily Freight Service Between New York City and Southern New England <b>The Hegeman Transfer and Lighterage Terminal, Inc.</b> 333 Washington St., New York City Boulevard Hand Laundry We desire to serve you Do good work—Please the critical Prompt Call and Delivery 200 West 49 St. Tel. Trifalgar 3478 <b>BROOKLYN</b> <b>ORIENTAL RUGS</b> Dealers—Importers—Washing—Cleaning—Repairing—Storage D. KALFAIAN & SON 342 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 955 <b>Wedding and Church Decorations</b> <b>C. HUBER, FLORIST</b> 1279 Bedford Ave. 3174 Lafayette <i>The Shop That Makes Good</i> <b>LEE'S MEN'S SHOP</b> 918 Flatbush Ave., opp. Erasmus Hall Buckminster 5974 <b>HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor?</b> Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.	<b>New York</b> <b>BROOKLYN</b> Phone Buckminster 4040 <b>W. GARTNER</b> European Expert, Specialist for 20 Years in Permanent Waving and Hairdressing (Nestlé's System) Please consult at 1921 Church Avenue, Near B. M. T. Church Ave. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. <b>M. RUBIN</b> <b>Ladies' Tailor and Furrier</b> 101 Montague Street Between Henry and Hicks Streets Tel. Main 2823 <b>David's Tailored Lingerie</b> will fill every requirement, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold only through authorized representatives. MRS. A. DWIGHT, 1 Atlantic Court, Manhattan Beach, N. Y. Telephone Sheepshead 0197-W. <b>The GREEN LANTERN TEA ROOM</b> 1436 Church Ave., Cor. of St. Paul's Pl. Dinner \$1.00, 5:30-8:30 P. M. Luncheon, 6:00, 12-2:30 P. M. Sunday Dinner \$1.00, 12-7:30 P. M. <b>The Ogilvie Press—Printers</b> Church and Reading Room Printing, Lecture Cards, Stationery, Letters, Etc. Social and Business Printing 1469 Fulton St. Lafayette 3769 Near Tompkins Ave. <b>521 Nostrand Ave., Phone Lafayette 6925</b> <b>Ideal Cleaners &amp; Dyers</b> Alterations of all kinds. Goods called for and delivered. <b>BRONXVILLE</b> <b>WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY</b> <b>Quality Coal</b> Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3 <b>The Crestwood Store</b> Special Sales Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Groceries, Prime Meats, Fruit and Vegetables Phone Tuckahoe 2092-2093-2094 <b>WOLOWITZ &amp; VICTOR, Prop.</b> <b>PERMANENT WAVING</b> J. HUGHES, METHOD Permanent Waves, Permanent Waves, Permanent Waves 10 Studio Avenue, Tel. Bronx 3143 <b>Palmer Avenue Beauty Shop</b> Experts Only Neat Permanent Waving \$10.00 up. (No boxes, ammonia, or steam used). "Fashion" Method. Permanent Waves. Tel. Bronx 2637 11 Palmer Avenue <b>M. KALISH</b> Tailor & Furrier Cleaners and Dyers Phone Regville 2222 Hotel Desmarais Arcade <b>THE CHEST</b> Tel. 4387 20 Pondfield Road Lovely Things for the Bath TOYS <b>BETTY KING SHOPS</b> Corsets, Negliges, Undergarments and Hosiery 8 Studio Avenue, Phone 3143 Good Things to Eat <b>THE PONDFIELD SHOP</b> Books—Stationery—Toys—Gifts 16 Pondfield Road Tel. Bronx 3271 <b>ERNESTINE HOUSE</b> 71 PONDFIELD ROAD Gowns in All the New Styles and Fabrics "EXCLUSIVES BUT NOT EXPENSIVES" We Wish to Express Appreciation for the Patronage of Our Friends <b>ENGLISH &amp; LEGGAT</b> Carpenters and Builders 464 Highland Ave. Tel. Lakewood 7088 Mr. Vernon, N. Y. <b>PELHAM</b> You may have your Permanent Wave in Pelham this year. Expert Workmanship Reasonable Prices <b>THE VANITY SHOP</b> Brook Building Tel. Pelham 6913 <b>The Betty Hat Shop</b> 145 Fifth Avenue Tel. 6908 <b>SMART MILLINERY</b> <b>"MARION SHOP"</b> <b>DRESSES and COATS</b> Phone Pelham 2536-151 Fifth Ave. <b>PORT CHESTER</b> Phone 1060 Emergency Phone 160-M <b>HARRY T. FIELD</b> <b>Electrical Contractor</b> 24 KING ST. PORT CHESTER, N. Y. <b>The Shirley Shoppe</b> <b>Tailored Dresses</b> <b>SPORTWEAR LINGERIE</b> 102 N. MAIN ST. PHONE 2071 The Main View Barber Shop Beauty Parlor—Permanent Waving Adult and Children's Hair Cutting 110 North Main St. Phone 2013 <b>THE BEST IN FLOWERS ALWAYS AT</b> <b>CAPITOL FLOWER SHOP</b> Phone Port Chester 2044 107 Westchester Ave. <b>ROCHESTER</b> <b>THE BURNE</b> Grocery and Market Food Shoppe 356-390 Genesee St. 483 Brooks Ave. For Staple and Fancy Meats and Groceries WE DELIVER <b>A. E. BECKER</b> sells GUARANTEED COKE for Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation Res. Phone Genesee 2113-W <b>W. J. PARKINSON</b> WATCHMAKER and JEWELER <b>DIAMONDS, WATCHES</b> <b>BETH THOMAS CHINA CLOCKS</b> Finest Grade Repairing 621 Central Bldg. 155 Main St. East	<b>New York</b> <b>ROCHESTER</b> (Continued) <b>EHCLARK COAL CO.</b> City Building 81 East Avenue Main 18 <b>New Wall Papers MODERATELY PRICED</b> <b>Duffy Powers Co.</b> F. L. Williams, Manager <b>Farmers' lowers</b> 811 Dewey Avenue Glenwood 1240 <b>MARCELLING, SHAMPOOING, MANICURING</b> <b>MARINELLO APPROVED SHOP</b> MRS. ANNIE CASTLE Stone 3477 723 Mercantile Building Phone Charlotte 722 For Shrubs, Evergreens, Perennials Bulbs, choice Hybrid Tea Roses. W. E. ROOT, 35 Lakeshire Road LANDSCAPING <b>RED CROSS</b> <b>STOVES and FURNACES</b> Gutter Work. Repairing a specialty. <b>CHARLES G. DIEHL</b> 625 Jay Street Genesee 4498 <b>CHOICE MEATS</b> Poultry and Fish J. P. ERNST, 625 Monroe Ave. Stone 2016 or 2017 <b>THE CORNUCOPIA, Inc.</b> Broad Street, corner Fifth Luncheon and Dinner Special Dinner \$1.00 <b>ELECTRICAL DEPT. STORE</b> Wiring—Fixtures—Appliances <b>LAUBE ELECTRIC CORP.</b> 338 Main St., East <b>BOUCHER, Flowers</b> 345 MAIN STREET, EAST 30 EAST AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y. Stone 5505 <b>TEMPLE BARBER SHOP</b> 405 Temple Building Corner Franklin and North Streets Fred Frank Jacob Schult <b>SCHEENCTADY</b> Station Hats Furriers <b>ASHLEY'S</b> 313 State, near the Depot <b>KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES</b> <b>C. F. Williams &amp; Co.</b> Gas, Oil and Fuel Oil Seven conveniently located stations in Schenectady and Scotia. <b>MAIN STATION</b> 146 Erie Boulevard Schenectady, N. Y. <b>"A ROYAL PLACE TO EAT"</b> <b>The Windsor DINING LOFT</b> NOT OPEN ON SUNDAY RUTH L. OSTROM, Proprietor 308 STATE STREET Phone 7441 <b>Mary Ellen Beauty Shop</b> All Branches of Hairdressing MANICURING A SPECIALTY WINIFRED M. JERAM, Prop. 254 State Street <b>SAFETY FIRST AGENCY, Inc.</b> <b>INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE</b> ELIZABETH H. COHEN, President FRANK A. KOONZ, Treasurer 120 Wall Street Phone 7117 <b>THE PLAZA LUNCH</b> GOOD THINGS TO EAT 214 STATE STREET Next door to Schenectady Trust <b>WEDGEWAY</b> <b>BARBER &amp; BEAUTY SHOP</b> Manicuring—Permanent Waving HAIR BOBBING JOE CUPO, Proprietor State Theatre Arcade Phone 3217 <b>Picture Framing—Writing Papers</b> Office Equipment and Greeting Cards at the City's Greeting Card Center <b>JOHNSON'S GIFT SHOP</b> One Six Seven Jay Street (Next to Mohawk Market) Salad and Sandwich Shop and Y. Copper Kettle Candies in PROCTOR'S NEW ARCADE another candy store at ERIE BLVD. and LIBERTY Prepared by CORA L. HARRADEN <b>RINDFLEISCH</b> <b>CLEANER and DYER</b> 116 Jay Street Phone 27040 <b>SCHOPMEIER &amp; ENGER</b> <b>COAL</b> 402 Smith Street, Corner Broadway Telephone 2-8024 <b>DeWITT'S LUNCH</b> HOWENSTEIN & VAN PATTEN Food Cooked with the HOME FLAVOR 113 Jay Street <b>EMPIRE LAUNDRY</b> 6 Jay Street Just Call 6514 <b>GEORGE ZELLER</b> Wall Paper and Paints 1032 State Street Phone 2-4092 <b>STERLING ART SHOP</b> WM. A. CARY, Proprietor <b>WALLPAPER GIFTS</b> 212 STATE ST. Phone 7306 <b>FROST &amp; REYNOLDS</b> <b>BETTER PRINTING</b> <b>ENGRAVING</b> 430 Smith Street Phone 2-7871 <b>Van Voast &amp; Leonard</b> <b>INSURANCE</b> 154 BARRETT STREET <b>"A Bite to Eat and Something Sweet"</b> <b>CREGAN'S</b> <b>SODA—TEA ROOM—CANDY</b> SCHENECTADY, N. Y. GLENN FALLER, N. Y. AMSTERDAM, N. Y. <b>Tires, Firestone and Oldfield</b> Balloon and High Pressure <b>THE QUALITY TIRE SHOP</b> E. U. TROUT Rear Redmond's Gas Station Phone 7514 <b>SCOTIA</b> <b>WAYNE R. BROWN</b> Collins Lake Ice for prompt delivery. Artificial Ice as soon as the new plant is completed—about JUNE 1st. <b>ALBIO</b> Good Coal and Careful Service. "Nothing is too much trouble" Phone 2-0549 <b>SIBLE &amp; SON</b> Gentlemen's Furnishings and Ladies' Hosiery <b>SCOTIA'S NEW CLO. STORE</b> Come in and compare our Quality and Prices with any City Store 208 Mohawk Ave., next to Gleveville Bank <b>HIGGINS &amp; GILGORE</b> <b>Hardware, Plumbing, Heating</b> Tinmithing, Paints and Varnishes 55 Mohawk Avenue Phone 2-5629 <b>SCOTIA MOTOR SALES CO., Inc.</b> <b>FOUR SERVICE</b> First-Class Mechanics and Equipment 110 Mohawk Avenue Phone 2-0675 <b>G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.</b> <b>PLUMBING—HEATING—ROOFING</b> Hardware and Radio Sets 47 Mohawk Avenue, SCOTIA Phone 2-7211 <b>TROY</b> Corsets, Accessories, Specialties, Silk Hosiery, Knit, Cotton and Silk <b>MARY A. KELLY</b> Underwear PULTON AND TURTLE STREETS Weed Building, Utica—Elevator <b>PETOT SHOE CO.</b> Super Value \$5.50 One Price 353 BROADWAY, TROY, N. Y. <b>VASA</b> Kid, Fabric and Silk Gloves Rollins' Run Stop Hosiery 432 BROADWAY <b>The HOME OF CLIMAX</b> <b>READY MIXED PAINTS</b> Cashin Floor Finishes ANKON R. THOMPSON 391 River Street <b>ANNA GEISER</b> Newest Sweaters, Underthings, Hosiery, Corsets. Special Sale of Silk Kimonos <b>HENDRICK HUDSON HOTEL</b>	<b>New York</b> <b>SCHEENCTADY</b> (Continued) <b>PINKHAM'S</b> Distinctive <b>GIFTS</b> <i>Travel with Our</i> <b>LUGGAGE</b> <i>Beautiful</i> <b>LAMPS</b> State St. at Overhead Crossing <b>Greater Barney's</b> Furniture, Rugs, Bedding, Stoves, Dishes <i>Satisfying Thousands</i> The basis on which the Capitol Trust Company invites your business is that of mutual helpfulness. "Capitol" service is helping thousands to a new appreciation of banking and a new realization of how effectively their banking needs can be fulfilled. Remember the Name <b>"CAPITOL TRUST"</b> <b>CAPITOL TRUST CO.</b> Wall and State Sts., Schenectady, N. Y. <b>SCHAFER STORES</b> <b>COMPANY, Inc.</b> <i>"The largest independent Chain Meat and Grocery Organization in this territory."</i> Quality Food Stores <b>QUICK STARTING</b> <b>ETHYL GASOLINE</b> MOTOR GASOLINE KEROSENE OIL TURBINE OIL FUEL OIL MOTOR OILS <b>Autocraft Sales Corporation</b> General Office—Erie Boulevard <b>Bouquet Florists</b> Quality, Value with Superior Service 154 Jay Street Tel. 7013 <b>ROYAL &amp; REVERE</b> <b>AUTO TIRES</b> <b>BIKES—SCOOTERS</b> <b>WAGONS—RAVINGOATS</b> <b>ALLING RUBBER CO.</b> 254 STATE STREET <b>Walk-Over Shoes</b> 407 State Street <b>SCHEENCTADY</b> <b>Insurance Agency, Inc.</b> <b>GENERAL INSURANCE</b> 206 State Street Tel. 7781 <b>R. H. CRAGGS, President</b> <b>THE WALLACE CO.</b> <b>ALWAYS RELIABLE</b> Everything for personal wear and for the home. 417 STATE STREET Phone 7111 <b>DEVENPECK COAL CO.</b> <b>LACKAWANNA COAL</b> 2 San Geyling Ave. Phone 2-3400 <b>HOLTZMANN'S</b> <b>QUALITY CLOTHES</b> Since 1871 259 State Street Phone 9510 <b>SCOTIA</b> <b>WAYNE R. BROWN</b> Collins Lake Ice for prompt delivery. Artificial Ice as soon as the new plant is completed—about JUNE 1st. <b>ALBIO</b> Good Coal and Careful Service. "Nothing is too much trouble" Phone 2-0549 <b>SIBLE &amp; SON</b> Gentlemen's Furnishings and Ladies' Hosiery <b>SCOTIA'S NEW CLO. STORE</b> Come in and compare our Quality and Prices with any City Store 208 Mohawk Ave., next to Gleveville Bank <b>HIGGINS &amp; GILGORE</b> <b>Hardware, Plumbing, Heating</b> Tinmithing, Paints and Varnishes 55 Mohawk Avenue Phone 2-5629 <b>SCOTIA MOTOR SALES CO., Inc.</b> <b>FOUR SERVICE</b> First-Class Mechanics and Equipment 110 Mohawk Avenue Phone 2-0675 <b>G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.</b> <b>PLUMBING—HEATING—ROOFING</b> Hardware and Radio Sets 47 Mohawk Avenue, SCOTIA Phone 2-7211 <b>TROY</b> Corsets, Accessories, Specialties, Silk Hosiery, Knit, Cotton and Silk <b>MARY A. KELLY</b> Underwear PULTON AND TURTLE STREETS Weed Building, Utica—Elevator <b>PETOT SHOE CO.</b> Super Value \$5.50 One Price 353 BROADWAY, TROY, N. Y. <b>VASA</b> Kid, Fabric and Silk Gloves Rollins' Run Stop Hosiery 432 BROADWAY <b>The HOME OF CLIMAX</b> <b>READY MIXED PAINTS</b> Cashin Floor Finishes ANKON R. THOMPSON 391 River Street <b>ANNA GEISER</b> Newest Sweaters, Underthings, Hosiery, Corsets. Special Sale of Silk Kimonos <b>HENDRICK HUDSON HOTEL</b>	<b>New York</b> <b>TROY</b> (Continued) <b>Quackenbush &amp; Co.</b> Thursday, Friday Saturday <b>SALE OF HOSIERY</b> Quackenbush Quality Chiffons and Service Silks at Special Prices These Three Days <b>NOW</b> is the time to fill that bin <b>NEW CLEAN COAL ALL KINDS</b> Lowest Price in Years <b>ANDREWS-JOSLIN COAL CO.</b> Phone 601-J Watervliet, N. Y. <b>FERGUSON'S</b> <b>Men's Shop</b> Complete Line of Men's Furnishings <b>HENDRICK HUDSON HOTEL</b> <b>Schmidt &amp; Koerner</b> <b>Company</b> Rugs, Furniture, Lamps Porch Swings and Hammocks 331-333 River Street <b>Thomas M. Whalen</b> Manufacturer of Awnings and Truck Covers FLAG AND BUNTING DECORATOR Canopies for Weddings, Parties and Receptions to Rent 417-419 River Street Phone 2327 <b>"The Old Reliable House"</b> <b>Broughton Fur Co.</b> <b>FURS and CLOTH COATS</b> 303-305 RIVER ST. TROY, N. Y. <b>The</b> <b>Drummond Grocery.</b> <i>"The Store of Quality and Service"</i> 113 Fourth Phone Troy 1259 <b>OCKER'S</b> <b>Walk-Over</b> <b>Boot Shop</b> 40 Third Street Troy, N. Y. <b>The Muhlfelder Co., Inc.</b> 20 THIRD STREET <b>Millinery Wearing Apparel</b> <b>Accessories</b> <b>ALWAYS THE NEWEST AND CORRECT STYLES</b> <b>YOU are cordially invited to visit</b> <b>an interesting exhibit of fine</b> <b>Sterling Silver Tea and Tableware.</b> <b>SIM &amp; CO.</b> <b>JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS</b> <b>GERSER'S</b> <b>ART and FRAME SHOP</b> WATER COLORS LAMPS ETCHINGS SHAPES PRINTS GIFTS <b>HOTEL HENDRICK HUDSON</b> <b>UTICA</b> <b>Cantilever Shoe</b> <b>for Men</b> <b>for Women</b> <b>THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP</b> Cor. Blandin and Union Sts., Utica, N. Y. <b>QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE</b> <i>The reasons for our hundreds of satisfied customers.</i> <b>PLANTERS GROCERY CO.</b> Pearl and Washington Sts. Phone 525-526 <b>REAL ESTATE INSURANCE</b> <b>HUGH R. JONES COMPANY</b> Jones Building Phone 1649 <b>CHARLES F. BAKER &amp; CO.</b> <b>FLORISTS</b> <b>SEASONABLE FLOWERS</b> Established 45 years 809 Cornelia St. Phones 1221-1222 <b>ELECTRIC LAMPS and LIGHTING FIXTURES</b> <b>Plaster—Refrigerators—Refrigerators</b> <b>UTICA BRASS WORKS</b> Cor. Liberty, Hotel and Oniskany Sts., UTICA, N. Y. <b>DUKE &amp; CO.</b> <i>You'll want Fresh, Clean Garments for Spring—Dry Clean Them NOW</i> 612 Charlotte Street Tel. 2106-W <b>ACKERKNECHT'S MARKET</b> Prime Meats and Manufacturers of Meat Products 808 Charlotte Street Phone 2871-2872 <b>Real Estate Insurance</b> <b>EDWIN T. ELLEN</b> <b>REALTOR</b> Successor to G. H. SPITZLI Phone 1790 or 7115M 41 Clarendon Bldg. 219 Genesee St.	<b>New York</b> <b>UTICA</b> (Continued) <b>PORCH FURNITURE</b> Vudor ventilating porch shades, grass and fiber porch rugs, willow chairs, imported Bar Harbor style, chairs \$5, rockers \$5.95; St. James style, stained chairs, \$7. Prepare for hot weather. It will soon be here. <b>J. B. WELLS &amp; SON CO.</b> <b>UTICA</b> <b>MOTOR CAR COMPANY</b> Chancellor Park, Utica, N. Y. Established 25 Years <b>CADILLAC LA SALLE</b> <b>REO WOLVERINE</b> <i>"Safest Used Car Market in State"</i> <b>"SIGN OF THE CLOCK"</b> <b>EVANS &amp; SONS</b> <i>Jewelers for 54 Years</i> 234 GENESEE STREET Opposite Savings Bank <b>NORWALK TIRES and TUBES</b> <b>Auto Accessories</b> Rubber Goods of Every Kind Sporting Goods and Fishing Tackle <b>ALLING RUBBER CO.</b> 92 Genesee Street Phone 1707 Utica <b>H. F. MILLER &amp; CO., Inc.</b> <b>So. Utica COAL Station</b> Anthracite and Bituminous Coal <b>WOOD</b> Quality and Service 2021 Sunnol Avenue Tel. 1413 <b>LESTER J. CRAIG</b> <b>Practical Hatter</b> <i>"The largest distributors of STETSON HATS in Utica and Central New York"</i> 504-506 Charlotte St. Utica, N. Y. <b>MILLINERY</b> Featuring Trimmed Hats at Reasonable Prices <b>R. H. CANFIELD, 123 Genesee Street</b> <b>The Fashion Center of Utica</b> <b>D. PRICE &amp; CO.</b> <b>New Spring Frocks</b> Remarkable values and complete assortments in frocks of style and quality. <b>GENESEE AT DEVEREUX</b> <b>EAGLE GROCERY</b> <b>FANCY FRUIT and VEGETABLES</b> Try KAY, nationally advertised through The Christian Science Monitor 310 COLUMBIA STREET Tel. 6411 <b>WALTER S. PURVIS</b> Stationer PRINTER Binder 84 Genesee Street Tel. Utica 482 <b>YONKERS</b> <b>MacHenry Florist, Inc.</b> Member of The Florist Telegraph Delivery 27 1/2 Pallade Ave. Phone 2552 (Store) 35 So. Broadway 347 So. Broadway <b>DIMOS CANDY SHOPS</b> Confections of Quality Delicious Sweets Luncheonette <b>C. J. CRITZAS, Prop.</b> 35 So. Broadway 347 So. Broadway <b>THE HARPER METHOD SHOP</b> Shampooing, Manicure, Water Waving <b>BEATRICE M. COX</b> 15 North Broadway Phone Yonkers 9799 (Over Blackburn's Drug Store)	<b>New York</b> <b>YONKERS</b> (Continued) <b>Silver Jubilee Sale</b> Ten Days Starting Thursday, May 19th, to May 28. Every department offers extraordinary bargains. Our greatest sale in twenty-five years. Profit by it. <b>MARSHALL-MATHESON COMPANY</b> 41 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y. <b>Louis A. Guinzburg, Inc.</b> <b>Scientifically Fitted</b> AT TWO STORES: 2 Manor House Square 482 South Broadway <b>EARN all you can, SAVE all you can, and put YOUR SAVINGS in a SAVINGS BANK</b> <b>THE</b> <b>Peoples Savings Bank</b> 12-14 South Broadway, Getty Square Money Orders, Traveler's Checks, Interest paid quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1st. <i>"EVERYBODY'S BANK"</i> <b>Attention, Men!</b> R. C. Rice Men's Shop has just what you are looking for in Spring and Summer Men's Wear. 498 SOUTH BROADWAY <b>OPEN EVENINGS</b> Batteries Recharged Tel. Yonkers 1976 <b>PARK HILL RADIO SHOP</b> <i>"The Best in Radio"</i> 458 S. BROADWAY <b>DRY CLEANING DYEING</b> <b>The YONKERS VALET</b> Est. 1905 157 North Broadway Tel. 2208 Goods Called For and Delivered PRESSING REPAIRING <b>S. STROMER</b> <b>TAILOR—FURRIER</b> <b>ALTER—CLEANER</b> Telephone Yonkers 3350 4 Caryl Ave. 358 Yonkers 5285 Just East of Broadway <b>The HOLLYWOOD FLORIST</b> Flowers for all occasions. A. N. MASSAS, Prop. Tel. 5404 36 SO. BROADWAY <b>HUDSON FUEL COMPANY</b> <b>QUALITY and SERVICE</b> Since 1899 Phone Yonkers 1250 <b>MEATS—POULTRY—FISH</b> <b>VEGETABLES—FANCY FRUITS</b> <b>FLOWERS BY WIRE</b> <b>MILLIOT—Florist</b> 19 NO. BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 2224 <b>Lowerre Market</b> PHILIP C. ROEDER, Prop. 37 Lawrence St. Tel. 2055	

## DAILY FEATURES

## Press of the World

**VIRGINIA'S INSTITUTE**  
 St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The plan of President Woodrow Wilson of the University of Virginia to establish an institute of public affairs under the auspices of that historic institution would be immensely pleasing to its founder. The institute at Williams College deals with international problems; that now projected at the University of Virginia is to be confined to national, state and municipal problems and to the social and economic problems which underlie them.  
 Naturally, there is nothing partisan in the plan, and an advisory board is to be created consisting of noted educators in whose ability and penetration the country has confidence, and of men of all political persuasions who have a high standing in public life. Such an institute would become a clearing house for ideas on government; would inevitably call forth the best and soundest thought in the nation, and, if properly conducted, could do much to lift the great body of American citizenship out of the sloth of apathy which is today the most serious menace to American institutions.

**Fort Wayne News-Sentinel:** If criminals kept books they wouldn't stay criminals long—they'd quickly discover that crime doesn't pay.

**EDUCATED BY "ADS"**  
 Detroit News: National advertising has taken an advanced position in recent years. The men who promote great advertising enterprises have come to realize that they have a heavy responsibility. The means used for the dissemination of advertising have become so far-reaching and so powerful; the interests of so many people directly and indirectly are involved; the stability of the entire economic fabric is so dependent upon the discretion, accuracy and even the common honesty of advertisers, as to create an undeniable demand for correct advertising methods.

Second only to honest and high ideals in the advertising business comes intelligence. Advertisers of the right type are more than bearers of news; they are educators. The writer of advertising copy who faithfully describes new and desirable articles and persuades people to buy them is helping to beautify homes, to increase facilities in all our affairs, and to raise the general standard of living among all the people.

## THE MONITOR READER

1. Where is a course of laughter proposed?—Random Ramblings.
2. Where do clocks require ten minutes to change the hour?—World's Great Capitals.
3. What peace society is nearing its centenary?—Editorial.
4. How has modern business eliminated the old-fashioned "drummer"?—Feature.
5. How do American concert audiences differ?—Editorial.
6. In what field is thorough research greatly needed?—Spyings.

## What They're Saying

**ROY W. HOWARD:** "The successful newspaper of tomorrow will be one which devotes more and more of its energies to enabling its readers to think intelligently for themselves instead of attempting to do their thinking for them."

**CHARLES E. MILNER:** "The newspaper can assist in improving conditions by using human interest skillfully, not by exploiting misery."

**PREMIER KATO:** "War will not set the world right; sincere, courteous, well-grounded, illuminating argument may."

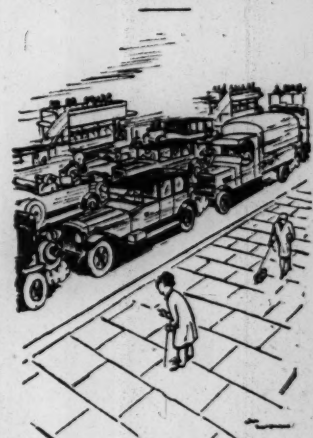
**OTTO KAHN:** "You can't lift yourself by downing others."

**A Thought for Today**  
 —Benjamin Franklin

**INDUSTRY need not wish.**  
 —Benjamin Franklin

## In the Lighter Vein

**REASONABLE**  
 "Would you take my seat?"  
 "No, thanks, don't get up. I've been roller skating all morning, and I'm tired of sitting down."



—London Opinion  
 A subscriber to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals wonders where they are.

**PECULIAR PINS**  
 "I can't find a single pin! Where do they all go to, anyway?"  
 "It's hard to tell, because they're pointed in one direction and they're headed in another."  
 —Outlook.

**HE DID AND WAS**  
 Negro Boy (to conductor): "Please, sub, procrastinate mahself at the next stop."  
 Conductor: "I don't believe you know the meaning of that word."  
 "Ah shuah does; Ah wants to be put off."  
 —Buffalo Post.

**IT NEVER FAILS**  
 The season may be dry, or the rain may never stop; But there's never any failure Of the dandelion crop.  
 —Buffalo Post.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### The New Italy

THE new corporations law which has recently been brought into effect in Italy adds another story to the edifice which the Fascists have constructed since their celebrated march on Rome. It sets out to organize the whole community for production under the control and direction of the state. There are syndicates for industry, commerce, agriculture, banking, transport, and the professions, each comprising a section for employers and employed. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden under severe pains and penalties. The syndicates are organized by districts. Above the districts are the provincial federations. Over these again are the twelve national federations, six for employers and six for employed. Then come the two confederations into which the syndicalist state is divided and finally at the apex of the pyramid stands the Minister of Corporations, Signor Mussolini himself, with the National Council of Federations.

This is by far the most ambitious scheme for the organization of a community for economic production which has ever been attempted, unless the military Communism imposed on Russia by Lenin before the New Economic Policy was introduced be an exception. It organizes the citizen on the basis of his economic activity and not as an individual, as parliamentary democracy does. Whether it will succeed or not, no one can tell. We must wait the judgment of experience before attempting an answer.

The new corporation law, however, like everything else in the Fascist régime, rests upon force. Fascism repudiates democracy and the whole liberal tradition which originated with the Reformation as weak and out of date. It is aggressively and convincingly absolutist in essence and philosophy because it believes that only by the subordination of the individual to the state can either the state or the individual become great. As Signor Mussolini said only a short while ago in the French review *Candide*, "The Fascist state rests not upon the will of the people but upon force." The organization of the syndicates does not pretend to be free. The law requires "good political conduct from the national point of view" as a condition of entry. In other words, the syndicates are Fascist organizations from top to bottom. As the Secretary-General of the syndicates himself said last March, "Fascism may do what it likes with the syndicates, because the fundamental truth is that the syndicates are Fascist, exclusively and vehemently Fascist."

How far the reorganization of Italy on the lines of compulsion, not freedom, has gone, is not always appreciated outside. No state employee is now allowed to express any political opinions opposed to Fascism or to make any criticism of it. Both secondary and elementary school teachers have to declare their submission to the Fascist creed, and refusal to do so involves dismissal. University professors are required to sign an oath of allegiance. The organization of the moral and physical education of the young is now entirely in Fascist hands. Seventeen judges were recently dismissed "for having expressed opinions contrary to the régime." Nobody may speak at elections save Fascists, but that is not so important as it seems, for the whole system of elections is rapidly being abolished altogether. The Chamber of Deputies has expelled the opposition deputies and the Duce is said to be contemplating its reorganization as a body of representatives of the new syndicates nominated by himself. Not only has the electoral system been abolished in all municipalities but the press has been effectively muzzled. All the newspapers are now under Fascist control and they are told every day by the prefect what news they may print and what comment they may make. All political parties other than the Fascist have been dissolved. The Defense of the State Law which was passed after the attempt to assassinate Mussolini at Bologna gives to the police arbitrary powers to exile to islands or remote parts of Italy any person suspected of anti-Fascist activities.

These repressive laws certainly grate upon the thoughts of citizens of democratic countries, with peculiar harshness. But the Fascist recounts them with pride. He points to the wonderful change in the discipline, the organization, and the general morale of the Italian people which has come about since the Fascist came into power. He affirms that, as such results can never be achieved by the people themselves, they must be imposed upon them from above. And he claims that as their outcome Italy, from being one of the less important of the great European powers, has already made a new name for itself and will rapidly pass in power and prestige nations which cling to the exploded democratic traditions. It is not necessary to argue about the merits of this view. But perhaps outside Italy the democrat may be permitted to express the opinion that the only lasting foundation for the greatness and prosperity of a state is the capacity of its individual citizens to think and act for themselves, and that tyranny, in however beneficent a form, has always been found in the long run to weaken a nation's ability to think and act wisely for itself.

### British Trade Union Reform Bill

ONE of the controversial sections of the British Government's Trade Union Reform Bill, now before Parliament at Westminster, provides that persons employed in the Civil Service must not belong to political organizations. There are good reasons for this prohibition. Some of them have been enumerated by Sir Kingsley Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Minister of Health.

Sir Kingsley recalls that during the general strike last year, more than one group of civil servants took sides in this attempt to coerce the Government of the day. In one case, for instance, a resolution was passed declaring that civil servants ought "not to volunteer to perform during the crisis any work other than their own normal duties." In another a decision was reached committing the Civil Service Clerical Association "to render all possible assistance,

moral and financial, to the General Council of the Trade Union Congress"—the body then engaged in conducting the general strike.

Such commitments, Sir Kingsley Wood points out, are highly undesirable. "It is essential," he says with reason, "that members of the Civil Service should be free, without exposing themselves to public charges of inconsistency and insincerity, to serve the government of the day, whatever its political complexion may be." The Trade Union Reform Bill lays this down. It is a proposition which deserves support.

### Questioning "Levees-Only" System

AN ECONOMIC problem of the utmost importance has been thrust to the fore by the unprecedented condition caused in the Mississippi Valley by the floods now subsiding. Already it promises to engage the attention of Congress at the next session, possibly to the exclusion of matters equally engrossing but by no means as vital and pressing. In its discussion, and in the sincere search for a solution of methods proposed for prevention of a recurrence of such a catastrophe, there will be divisions due to the divergent views of those who are regarded as capable of offering the most feasible plans of defense. Thus the issue will become, in a sense, a political issue, though it should never again, under any circumstances, be made a partisan, bloc, or sectional issue.

If it were possible for engineers and other competent observers to agree as to the most effective and economical methods to be employed, there is no doubt that whatever sum is deemed necessary to carry on the work and insure its completion at the earliest possible date would be appropriated without debate. One thing has been definitely impressed upon public consciousness. It is that no false economic theory should be allowed to stand any longer in the way of effective prevention. But no such agreement as to methods has yet been reached, and it is upon the supposition that it will not be reached in advance of the convening of Congress in December that a continued and deliberate trial of strength between the opposing schools of experts and observers is forecast.

Despite the evidence which is being offered by competent experts in support of adherence to the "levees-only" method, which has been in vogue for many years, there remains the indisputable fact that even the highest and strongest levees which it has thus far seemed possible to construct have been proved ineffective when they were most needed. If it were possible to provide some method by which the waters confined between levee walls would carry the silt and sediment which they themselves now deposit into the Gulf of Mexico with them, the practicability of the "levees-only" system would be established. But it appears that instead of clearing their own course as they flow southward, these waters gradually rise to an ever higher level because of the lifting of the river bed itself. It is because of this that those who insist upon supplementary prevention methods declare that levees can never be built high enough to insure the safety of lower sections of country adjacent to them.

Thus there is presented, at least to the layman, a convincing argument in support of some comprehensive method for confining or conserving flood waters at or near their source. The plan appeals because of its apparent practicability. It has the advantage at least of not having failed, perhaps because it has never been tried. This much, it is insisted, cannot be said in favor of the rival method. It is true, as Secretary Hoover has remarked, that the present is not the time to engage in discussing visionary plans for relief. The need of the moment is the protection and rehabilitation of those who have been rendered destitute. But this does not shut the door to the question awaiting solution. We are convinced that the people of the United States are now determined that every possible preventive measure shall be taken to guard against a repetition of the present disaster. The tremendous economic waste which has resulted from what many believe has been national short-sightedness is too great to be assumed even once in a decade.

That is the determined sentiment which, it is hoped, will be reflected in the next Congress. The cost of such provision as will assure the safety of millions of families along the reaches of the lower river should not be estimated in dollars. Against it should be placed the desolation, the hardships, the irreparable losses which have been endured. The people of the North, the East and the West are no longer willing to say to the people of the South that the problem is one for them to solve alone unless their Senators and Representatives, in return for votes authorizing the building of additional levees, will themselves aid in the passage of measures favored by members representing other sections or other interests.

### Men, Horses and Plows

THE fascination of speed has won admiration for the locomotive engineer, for the swifter automobile racer, and for the even faster aviator, but the revival of the twenty-horse hitch driven by one man—reported from the wheat belt of the middle western section of the United States, to encourage horse plowing—brings an even greater thrill. Faithful as a dog, the horse has served man well, better perhaps than man has always deserved. When twenty of these animals can be hitched to gang plows and made to respond as one man draws the reins there is a spectacle that almost equals "Automedon and the Horses of Achilles," as portrayed by Henri Regnault. Both make splendid pictures, one of quieter, directed work, the other of boisterous play. One course is that of perfectly turned furrows, the other connotes the course of the charioteer. One wins the plaudits of a pleasure-seeking crowd, the other wins the thanks of a grateful people.

Some see the beauty in the arched neck of the proud Arabian and the graceful Kentucky thoroughbred, both clean-cut from fetlock to forelock; others look with admiration on the deep-chested Percheron and Canadian chunks whose broad backs flatten as they settle into the collar to move the heavy load or stand patiently by ready to serve.

What a memory reports of horses and plows awaken, whether it be of a "barefoot boy, with

cheek of tan," who once rode a single plow horse, or the millionaire astride the thoroughbred in the city park bridle path! It may be fall or spring plowing. It may be haying time on a warm July afternoon with the subdued chitter of birds or drowsy hum of insects in the air broken by the shirring of the mowing machine and the staccato clicking as it turns at the end of the swath. It may recall a certain turnover by a stone wall separating the mowing from the meadow where one dismounts and pulls from under a shady tree, carefully protected by an old coat or pile of hay to keep it cool, a jug of water flavored perhaps with a bit of ginger and vinegar and sweetened with brown sugar. Then after a refreshing drink, and after the horse has slaked his thirst at a near-by brook, man and beast resume till the low setting sun warns of other chores that call before the day is done.

But reverting to the experiment to revive the twenty-horse hitch for plowing out West, to compete with the tractor. Well, that's a fine idea, too, for the efficiency of modern mechanical contrivances can never dim the romance of that great benefactor of mankind, the horse.

### The American Federation of Arts

FOR the first time in its eighteen years of service to all phases of art activity in the United States, the American Federation of Arts is holding its annual convention in Boston. From all over the United States and from many points in Canada delegates have converged upon the capital of Massachusetts and there begun sessions that deal with national art problems and concerns. Discussions will center around speeches to be made by authorities of national and international repute.

How far-reaching are the subjects before this convention may be gathered from the implications of the topics chosen by the chief speakers: "Our Debt to the Past," "What the Small Art Museum Can Do," "The Development of the Crafts," "The Training of Art Museum Directors and Leaders in Art Appreciation," "City Planning with Special Reference to Park Design," "Our Responsibility to the Future." One would find difficulty in outlining subjects of wider significance than these.

The general public has benefited greatly from the activities of the American Federation of Arts since its inception in 1909. Today there are 429 chapters of this organization in forty-five states of the Union, besides those in the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Canada. This network of branches has made it possible to develop an extraordinary system of traveling exhibitions. Under the federation auspices thirty or more groups of paintings, works of sculpture, examples of arts and crafts, collections of prints, and other classified showings are kept in simultaneous circulation, enabling small centers to hold exhibitions of the best work being done in America in the various lines, at a nominal expense, practically confined to the cost of shipping the exhibit to the next town on its route.

The center of the federation meetings is what might be called the Boston of the twentieth century, for the headquarters in the Hotel Statler are in the center of the astonishing recent building development on land just to the west of the Public Garden. On every side the delegates will see manifestation of modern architecture in office and hotel buildings. Not far away, for comparison, they will find picturesque examples of eighteenth century Boston.

The city itself always looks its best in spring, with its luxuriant fresh foliage in the uncommonly large number of trees that, for a great city, line streets other than those given up to main streams of traffic. The Public Garden is in itself a vast herbarium, dating back a great many years, and with such a variety of trees and flowers that permanent residents of the city find its appeal endless in variety.

The newly completed Fogg Museum at Harvard, model of its kind, the Germanic, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Isabella Gardner Museum and a score of others that encircle the city will dot with special interest every sightseeing trip the delegates make take into the environs.

### Editorial Notes

Worth noting was the defense of the boys and girls of college age, as "a class of youngsters who as a rule have neither time nor money for dissipation," by Frank Palmer Spence, president of Northeastern University, Boston, at a banquet celebrating the completion of his thirtieth year as the institution's head. His solution of the so-called "flaming youth" problem, therefore, is to be found in greater and greater attention to character-building influences. Thereby, he believes, the colleges and universities can do much for the nation, not by bettering the behavior of their undergraduates, but by graduating alumni so schooled in the virtues and restraints of Christian civilization that their future conduct and example will be of a type to benefit their neighbors and their community. There is much in what Longfellow wrote, but it needs to be properly appreciated:

How beautiful is youth! how bright it gleams  
With its illusions, aspirations, dreams!  
Book of Beginnings, Story without End,  
Each maid a heroine, and each man a friend!

Lady Astor, as English chairman, and Mrs. Haley Fiske of New York as American chairman, should make a fitting pair to head the international organization being launched as a world-wide movement to protect women and children from crime. And the basic idea behind it promises results, for the movement is described as educational in its aims, and it is presumably purely altruistic in its purposes. At the same time, it is well not to exaggerate the conditions being met, the abundant talk about a rising wave of crime among the young people of the various nations being subject to considerable discount. While proper policing is something that must be recognized as a necessity in civilized society today, there is danger of its being seen in a light beyond its importance. A safe general rule to apply widely is to cultivate the tendency to see everything in its relative relationship to what surrounds it.

### The Hall of Fame Down to Date

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON  
Director of the Hall of Fame, and Former Ambassador to Italy

THE beautiful outdoor colonnade at New York University, which is the seat of the Hall of Fame, is considered one of the masterpieces of the architect, McKim, Mead & White. Curiously, however, though it is admirably adapted for the purpose, the colonnade was not so planned, but was an architectural device to give distinction and foreground, as seen from the west, to the three buildings which it half encircles with its right angles and its long central curve. It has a commanding situation, overlooking the gorge of the Harlem River and with a glimpse of the Palisades beyond Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

The region is full of historic and Revolutionary suggestions, and the noble site, though half an hour from the center of New York, is not difficult of access if one follows the explicit directions given by the Hall of Fame publications. It is a place of national interest visited in increasing numbers by travelers from all over the country and from many foreign lands. Six new busts have just been unveiled, and every year adds to the long procession of bronzes, chiefly by American sculptors of high rank, to whom the execution of the memorials is now intrusted. It is already unrivaled as a single collection of portrait sculpture by America's native artists.

This high standard has been maintained by the aid of an expert committee on art, composed now of three sculptors, and past presidents of the National Sculpture Society, who assign the commissions to men and women skilled in portraiture, for it must be remembered that one may be excellent in the rendering of ideal or other figure pieces without having the knack of making a faithful and at the same time an artistic bust.

The sculptors are selected from an "approved" list of twenty-five, to which other names will be added from time to time. Thus it is expected to avoid the fate of the National Gallery at Washington, in which, with a few notable exceptions, the artistic standard, for lack of rigid censorship, and through haphazard selection, is, let us say, to put it mildly, conspicuously inferior. You do not honor a great man by erecting a meretricious statue to his memory, and the Hall of Fame has been obliged to reject the offer of several busts where the workmanship was likely to fall below the artistic requirements.

That this patriotic enterprise has appealed to the pride and public spirit of the people is evident from the fact that forty-two of the forty-four busts now in place have been contributed by appropriate organizations or individuals within the last six years, and that when twenty-one more shall have been placed, each of the sixty-five tablets will be surmounted by its supplementary effigy. As the average number unveiled each year is seven, it is expected that this result will be reached by the time of the next quinquennial election, namely, in 1930.

Let us now see what remains to be done in this respect. Of the twenty-one busts yet lacking, three are reasonably assured: that of Agassiz, through the initiative of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Whittier, through the Quakers of the United States; and Morse, through the telegraphers. One other, that of Emma Willard, one of the pioneers of the education of women, will doubtless be provided by the alumni of the institution.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

HOME for youthful unemployed has just been opened here where young people out of work can educate and enjoy themselves and can obtain a livelihood. There is ample opportunity for sports, swimming and playing games. Those who wish, can enter courses for engineering, shoemaking or mechanics, and are permitted to take home articles they have made. For the boys, courses in German, English and shorthand are given. In this manner youthful unemployed are kept from the streets and are enabled to utilize their time in improving their knowledge. The erection of a new institution of this kind in another district of the city is being contemplated.

In order to make traveling by train in Germany more pleasant the German railway company has opened a competition to its employees for the best ideas for improving the usually rather ugly sight, offered by freight stations: signal boxes, engine sheds, repair workshops, etc., lining the tracks outside each city. Flowers in boxes, it is suggested, should decorate the window sills of the signal boxes and sheds, creepers should hide ugly walls, empty patches of land be converted into flower beds and embankments be covered with shrubs, grass and flowers. If all this is given practical expression, passing through the outskirts of the cities by train will be like passing through a garden.

Berlin, which now has covered tennis courts where one can play tennis in the winter, and a covered luge run and ski jump where winter sports can be practiced in the summer, will soon have a swimming pool with waves such as are encountered only at the seaside so that swimmers can imagine they are in the sea. This pool is being built by the management of the Luna Park, the Coney Island of Berlin, and will have room for 500 persons, while 2000 people can look on in case swimming contests should be held there. The walls and the roof can be removed in fine weather. An interesting innovation is that all visitors coming from the dressing rooms must pass under shower-baths before they reach the swimming pool. A further swimming pool with a removable roof offering room for 350 persons is to be built in another district of the city.

The population of Berlin, as was to be expected, has taken a liking to the post offices in which it can do its business across counters as in an ordinary store or bank and no longer is separated from the officials by partitions with small windows. New post offices, therefore, are being built in this fashion while in several old ones the partition is being removed. The postal authorities have also decided to reintroduce the pre-war rate of ten pfennigs for a call from a public telephone. This will make it possible to drop a ten-pfennig piece into the slot of the apparatus in the place of a little disk which was introduced for this purpose after the war. This had become necessary since the rates rapidly increased during the inflation until one telephone call cost more than 1,000,000,000 marks. At present the rate is fifteen gold pfennigs.

The week-end movement in Berlin is gaining such momentum that now the churches are beginning to take notice of it. Thus one Protestant church announces it will hold services on Saturday evenings in order that all who wish to stay out in the country over Sunday may yet be in position to attend a service. This will be called the week-end service, and no doubt is the first of its kind in Germany.

What the Germans take up, they do with a thoroughness, seriousness and energy all their own. This even applies to sports, games and other harmless pastimes. Especially sports are regarded by the Germans as a most serious business. While on the one hand this is bringing them rapidly to the front in sports, it remains doubtful whether they really enjoy them. That is also why the German on the whole is a bit loser. He plays less for the mere sake of enjoyment than in order to win. It is interesting to note that he calls a tennis game and a football game a tennis fight and football fight (Kampf). Under these circumstances a short criticism of this peculiarity published in the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger is all the more noteworthy. "We Germans frequently fail to understand the underlying idea of sports," this paper writes. "Too much temperament and too much energy are concentrated on a thing

tion at Troy founded by her. (When this is done, each one of the seven women in the Hall of Fame will have her bronze.)

Of the seventeen that remain, there is now no definite promise of any, though the overtures of the Director have disclosed stirrings of interest in several quarters. But I think the reader will agree with me that, considering the names of these, it is remarkable that the completion of their honoring has been so long delayed. There are from New York two, James Fenimore Cooper and William Cullen Bryant; from the South four, James Madison, Henry Clay, Patrick Henry and John Paul Jones (who entered the navy from Virginia); and from Massachusetts eleven: Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne, Holmes, Bancroft, Motley, Parkman, John Quincy Adams, Joseph Story, Rufus Choate and Elias Howe.

The fact that so many of Massachusetts' famous sons are thus unhonored might seem uncomplimentary to the Bay State were it not that thirty-three of the sixty-five names already chosen are from New England, so that proportionately she is not behind in the procession. Yet this does not quite account for the hiatus. I continue to hope that the City of Cambridge will accept the honor of providing the bust of Longfellow, and the town of Quincy that of the second Adams; these invitations had, such obvious appropriateness.

I have offered to the Bowdoin alumni the privilege of paying this tribute to Hawthorne; Harvard will naturally wish to do the same to Holmes and Lowell; the historical societies might well take the lead in the cases of Bancroft and Parkman, Motley being bespoken tentatively by the Netherlands-American Foundation. The Elias Howe may be given by another New York association, but who shall stir up the Boston bar to do this honor to Story and Choate?

New York has her own soil to defend in Cooper and Bryant (half a New Englander though he was); and Princeton may claim her great alumnus, Madison, ahead of his native state, Virginia, which, it is presumed, will look out for Patrick Henry; while Kentucky cannot much longer permit her favorite son, Henry Clay, to linger behind his rival, Daniel Webster.

The last bust of all to be dedicated will probably be that of John Paul Jones. One Scottish society will not do him the honor since he carried his own native coat as a "privateer"! How much interest Virginia or the navy will take in him remains to be seen, but he will still remain the first admiral of the navy and the victor in the greatest contest two ships ever fought.

But as this is a national institution, we can always "go to the country" and with assurance, as witnesses several successful popular subscriptions. While we appreciate the cooperation of others, we feel that it is a distinguished compliment to be invited to participate in this inspiring and patriotic and permanent work. It is a privilege to see from any facing of patriotism, or of any other kind, the world is welcome to the Hall of Fame at Cambridge Heights, for most of all, we want the people to realize that, in the words of our slogan, "Every American is a stockholder in the Hall of Fame."

Primarily should offer us pleasure, recreation and diversion. Sport matches should not be a grim fight. The paper provides by games, the manner in which sports are carried out in England, and declares that in England a team is lauded if it can play a losing game. That the paper believes is a proof that the pleasure to play a match in a true sense of friendship is placed above the games.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor  
Brief communications are welcomed by The Christian Science Monitor. Editorial board will receive all letters of interest, and will return them promptly. Anonymous letters are not published.

### Loyalty to the Federal Government

The constant support of the laws of our land by the Monitor in editorials, articles, and news comment, has the tendency to arouse us citizens to think more on loyalty to our Government and to awaken new views on that subject. For instance, these views might be helpful to others:

We are conscious that many of our citizens are disputing the right of the Federal Government to enact laws, force laws of prohibition. But, do the dissenters recall that seven years ago even those who thought their personal rights were being invaded when the Eighteenth Amendment went into force, silently obeyed the constitutional mandate and promptly closed their distilleries and saloons? On Jan. 16, 1920, the saloons were open and in action until midnight; on the next day, Jan. 17 (a year after the ratification of the Amendment by thirty-six States of the Federal Union), they were closed and out of business.

What had happened? The law of justice and of the people had been sensed as powerful, its demand recognized as irresistible and obeyed! Recalling this historical fact, it hardly seems reasonable to suppose that the law, now so powerful enough to wipe out thousands of stills and liquor joints in one day, can now be disregarded or annulled.

It should be more widely known that "The Constitution of the United States of America" provides for all action necessary for the protection and well-being of their people. The Preamble to this Constitution is indeed wonderful! It contains a most complete and accurate declaration of the purposes of the Federal Government.

We may all need to be reminded, often, that this Preamble states that the people of the United States established their Constitution "in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Mr. Harry Atwood writes in his new book, "The Constitution Explained," that no more complete statement of the purpose of civil government has ever been written.

Then, Section 8, paragraph 18 of the Constitution gives the Congress the right to "make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

If the wets can show that prohibition through the Eighteenth Amendment is not for "the common defense" and "the general welfare," they might have some basis for the hope of success. If they cannot, their theories and arguments will surely disappear like useless chalk before the wind.

When it is more widely seen that strong drinks which intoxicate and which degrade manhood and womanhood, are totally evil; that there is no genuine pleasure in their indulgence, there will be a great lessening of the clamor for the suppositional rights of the liquor evil. As intoxicating liquor is an evil, it cannot ever be right, and hence, it has no "rights" whatever.

The sophistry of intellect may for a time "call evil good, and good evil, . . . put darkness for light, and light for darkness" . . . and "mingle strong drink," but woe is the proper result of such imaginations. On the other hand, the light of intelligence superior to mere intellect, now reaching the hearts of men and women, is wonderfully illustrating for citizens of the United States that safety, prosperity, and abiding happiness are on the side of loyalty to God and our Constitution. Not a few will today agree that the nobilities expressed in right living confer the most real pleasure.

ERNEST C. MOORE  
Chicago, Ill.